The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6225.—VOL. XXXIX.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1858. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th May, at Cooroobongatta, M'Leay River, Mrs. W. E. Chapman, of a daughter.

On the 16th instant, at her residence, Balmain, Mrs. Tilmouth F. Dye, of a son.

On the 17th instant, at her residence, Botany-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. Henry W. M'Kenny, of a son.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday night, the 13th instant, suddenly, Mr. E. Huett, of East Barso, near Appin, aged 46 years, leaving a wife and 9 children to deplore his loss.

On the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., suddenly, Captain John Moon, native of Dover, Kent, England, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

On the 18th instant, at his father's residence, 207, Crown-street, Surry Hills, John, eldest son of John and Charlotte Carruthers, in the 22nd year of his age, having only returned from Melbourne on Saturday evening last.

On Tuesday, 18th May, at Waverley, Edwin Vickery, late of Carisbrook, Victoria, third son of Mr. Joseph Vickery, of Waverley, in the 29th year of his age.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

EUROPEAN AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.—Limited.
REDUCTION OF FARES. OVERLAND ROUTE.
The Royal Mail Steamship AUSTRALASIAN, JEOFFREY SCALES, Esq., Commander, will be despatched for SUEZ, (carrying her Majesty's Mails), calling at intermediate ports, on FRIDAY, 11th of JUNE, at 1 o'clock p.m. precisely.
Rate of passage money, £90 SOUTHAMPTON; £85 TO MARSEILLES; OR RETURN TICKET £135. European servants half fare; native servants one fourth fare.
Passengers may have their tickets endorsed to remain a month at any intermediate port.
The mode of transit through Egypt is as follows:—Between Suez and No. 14 Station in the Desert, a distance of 10 miles, in carriages, and from thence the whole distance to Alexandria by railway.
Rates of freight on specie, gold-dust, ¼ per cent.
NOTICE.—The passage-money from Australia to England by the overland route is now lower than by first-class sailing vessels round Cape Horn. Return tickets for a fare and a-half, giving ten months in England.
CHAMPION WETTON, Superintendent.

THE steamer MOSQUITO is now open for towing vessels, lightering, or removing any kind of lumber, on moderate charges with dispatch. Orders received on board at Marsden's Wharf; or any orders left at LANE and CO.'S, George-street, will be attended to. GEORGE MARSDEN. April 20th.

PARRAMATTA STEAMPACKETS.—The public is reminded that these swift and favourite Steamers continue to ply at the usual hours, and at the usual low rates.
FROM PARRAMATTA.
8 and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.
FROM SYDNEY.
9 a.m., 1 15, and 4 p.m.
FARES:—
Cabin, 2. 6d.; Steerage, 1s. 6d.
Without any charge for omnibus.
Phœnix Wharf, 15th May.

STEAM to the MANNING RIVER.—The WILLIAM IV., THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, and for the future will make weekly trips.
Phœnix Wharf.

STEAM to MERIMBULA, TWOFOLD BAY.—The ILLAWARRA, on FRIDAY, at 4 p.m.
Phœnix Wharf.

STEAM to ULLADULLA, on FRIDAY next, from Phœnix Wharf.

STEAM TO WOLLONGONG AND KIAMA.—TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) MORNING, at 8 o'clock.
Phœnix Wharf.

STEAM to the HUNTER.—The FENELLA, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.
H.R.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street.

THE A.S.N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
THISTLE, to the HUNTER, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) MORNING, at 7.
CITY OF SYDNEY, to MELBOURNE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
CLARENCE, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, THIS EVENING (WEDNESDAY), at 9.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY) EVENING at 9.
Steamer to CLARENCE TOWN, MONDAY, 31st May, at 11 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—The T. S. N. Company's iron screw steamer TASMANIA, J. CLINCH, master, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf, for HOBART TOWN, four days after arrival, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY, to land passengers and freight.
Consignees are requested to notice that all FREIGHT on INWARD CARGO must be paid to the discharging clerk before delivery of the goods.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, Exchange.

FOR the RICHMOND RIVER.—The regular trading schooners JOSEPHINE, and SANCHO PANZA, are ready to receive cargo.
For freight or passage apply to NORTHWOOD and COX, Baltic Wharf. N.B. All freight payable in Sydney.

FOR the RICHMOND RIVER, going to the PELICAN TREE, South Arm, and LISMORE, North Arm—the schooner HENRY M'GEE, master.
For freight or passage apply to Captain, on board, at the Pacific Wharf; or to Mr. WILLIAM WRIGHT, 28, Bathurst-street.

FOR the MACLEAY RIVER.—The schooner ALBATROSS.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Commercial Wharf.

FOR WINGHAM, MANNING RIVER.—The NOWRA is now loading at the Albion Wharf, Market-street, and will positively sail on SATURDAY next.

FOR the MACLEAY RIVER.—The schooner CATHERINE AND AGNES.
For freight or passage apply on board, Baltic Wharf, foot of Market-street.

ONLY VESSEL for MORETON BAY.—The fine schooner UNION, STAMMERS, master, is now receiving cargo at Victoria Wharf, and will sail on SATURDAY.
For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY and PAMBULA.—The regular trader GIPSY will sail on THURSDAY.
For freight or passage apply on board, Commercial Wharf; or to J. HARPUR and CO., 269, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The favourite and regular trader WANDERER, SMITH, master, is now loading at the Victoria Wharf, and, having a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with her usual quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR MELBOURNE direct.—Cheap Passages.—
Saloon £5 5 0
Steerage 2 0 0
The favourite barque MONARCH, W. MORRISON, commander, is now fast loading, and will sail on SATURDAY. Passengers are requested to inspect the accommodations.
For freight or passage apply on board at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 324, late 177, George-street.

FOR GEELONG direct.—The brig FORTUNE, S. S. WALSH, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo ready to go on board, will sail on SATURDAY.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 324, late 177, George-street.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The well-know clipper brig JOHN ORMEROD, THOMAS J. SIVIER, master, having the principal portion of her cargo already on board, will be early despatched.
For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, at the Circular Quay; or to EBSWORTH and CO.

DUNEDIN.—This first-class vessel will be laid on for Adelaide or Melbourne, should sufficient inducement offer. CAPTAIN H. E. WALKER, agent.

FOR WELLINGTON, calling at NELSON.—The regular trader WILLIAM ALFRED, TINLEY, master, will sail in ten days. For freight or passage early application is necessary.
Apply on board, at the Flour Wharf; or to M. B. MURNIN, Queen's-place.

ONLY VESSEL for OTAGO and PORT COOPER.—The fine clipper schooner JESSIE G. RITCHIE, master, will load at Bethel Wharf, (foot of Erskine-street) on discharge of her inward cargo, and being under charter will be despatched in a few days.
For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

SHIPPERS and PASSENGERS to OTAGO.—A fine first-class Vessel, whose arrival is daily expected, has been chartered for the above port, and will sail within a few days.
For freight or passage, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 364, George-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONLY VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The fine first-class packet brig SARAH, FIRTH, master, now loading at the Grafton Wharf, will clear at the Customs on TO-MORROW MORNING. Shippers are requested to complete their shipments immediately, as the vessel will sail at her appointed time with the English mail.
For freight and passage, having superior cabin and steerage accommodation, apply to S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street.

MONTHLY Line of Vessels to NEW CALEDONIA.—The well-known PERSEVERANCE will sail for PORT DE FRANCE the 28th instant.
For freight or passage apply to E. TEILLARD and CO., 140, Pitt-street; or GEORGE TULLY, Esq., Newcastle.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The ROYAL SAXON, HENRY JACKSON, commander, will take her horses on board on FRIDAY MORNING, and proceed to sea on SATURDAY.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

THE A1 Ship GENERAL CUSHING will sail for SAN FRANCISCO on or about the 25th instant.
For light freight apply to the captain, on board, at Walker's Wharf; or to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO.
Cargoes of Australian Agricultural Company's coal wanted to extent of 1000 tons.
WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO. Sydney, 4th May.

FOR CHARTER.—The Dutch barque HENRIETTA WHILHELMINA, carrying about 400 tons dead weight, now ready for sea. Apply to the Captain on board in the Cove; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO. May 19th.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the Belgian clipper ship CONSTANT, 576 tons, registered A1 at Lloyds for 13 years, EDWARD UYTTENHOREN, commander, is now on her first voyage, and will be ready for sea in a few days. Apply on board; or to MULLENDORFF, NAHMER, and CO.

FOR SALE, Freight, or Charter, the A1 British-built Brigantine ADOLPHUS YATES, 108 tons register. Apply to JOHN CUTHBERT, Cuthbert's Wharf, Darling Harbour.

FOR SALE, Freight, or Charter, the first-class brig ESPERANZA, 140 tons register. Apply to JOHN CUTHBERT, Cuthbert's Wharf, Darling Harbour.

FOR SALE.—The fine brig LEVERET, 147 tons register, carrying about 300 tons, well found in sails, rigging, ground tackle, &c.; a very superior vessel for stock. For particulars apply to J. MALCOLM and CO., George-street; or to MERRILL and LEAVITT, No. 2, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, the fine substantial and colonial-built Schooner VIXEN, registering 46 tons, coppered and copper-fastened, being well found in stores, ready for sea, and carrying a large cargo at a light draught, well suited for bar rivers. She is lying at the Grafton Wharf, open to inspection. For particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FREIGHT Wanted, to Singapore or Sourabaya, about 200 tons coal. Apply W. B., HERALD Office.

B. F. HOXIE, from LONDON.—Notice to Consignees.—This vessel being discharged by lumpers, and numerous interruptions arising to the progress of the work in consequence of ENTRIES not being passed, notice is hereby given that for all goods so impeding the discharge, entries will be passed as they come to hand, and the goods stored at the risk and expense of the consignees.

BARQUE EL DORADO, Captain HATFIELD, from GLASGOW.—Consignees by this vessel will please pass ENTRIES for the Circular Quay, and take notice that the vessel will not be responsible for any goods after they are landed; also, that goods, for which entries are not duly passed, or which in any way impede the ship's discharge, will be entered and stored by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the consignees. P. N. RUSSELL and CO., agents. Sydney, May 17.

SAXON KING, from Liverpool.—Consignees by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES immediately, for Towns' Wharf. Goods impeding the discharge of the ship will be entered and landed at consignees' risk and expense. R. TOWNS and CO., agents.

BARQUE EL DORADO, from GLASGOW.—Captain HATFIELD will not be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by his crew. P. N. RUSSELL and CO., agents. Sydney, May 17.

OCEAN CHIEF, Captain BROWN, from Hong Kong.—All ACCOUNTS against the above-named ship must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned, by noon, THIS DAY. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., agents.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY REGATTA.—Second-class Yacht Race.—The owners of the ORION being unable, for want of time, to compete for the above race, but wishing to see her run, have no objection to lend her free of charge to any respectable person who may wish to enter her. Apply at Mr. WILSON'S, opposite the Cathedral, George-street. N.B.—For SALE very cheap.

FLOUR COMPANY'S WHARF.—Quay Berths vacant. Apply W. H. S. HINDMARSH.

LIVERPOOL RACES.—18th, 19th, and 20th MAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in addition to the Ordinary Trains advertised to run on and after the 17th instant, a Special Train will leave Sydney, for Liverpool, at 10·40 a.m. on each morning of the Races, and a Return Special Train will leave Liverpool for Sydney at 5 p.m. on each of these days.
These trains will call at Parramatta only.
By order of the Commissioners,
JOHN RAE, Secretary.
Railway Department, Sydney, 13th May.
Tickets for the Races will be issued from all Stations at Return Fares.

EXCURSION TRAINS to and from CAMPBELLTOWN and BACK.—On MONDAY, the 24th instant, being the Anniversary of her Majesty's Birthday, Excursion Carriages will be attached to the following trains, and passengers conveyed at the undermentioned rates:—
Down trains from Sydney, stopping at all stations:
9 30 a.m. 2 15 p.m. 5 30 p.m.
Up trains from Campbelltown, stopping at all stations:
8 0 a.m. 12 0 noon. 5 15 a.m.
Fares—From Sydney, Newtown, Petersham, Ashfield, Burwood, and Homebush, to Campbelltown, and back:

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
10s.	8s. 6d.	5s. 9d.

Fares from Parramatta and Fairfield to Campbelltown and back:

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
6s.	5s.	3s. 6d.

Fares from Liverpool to Campbelltown and back:

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
3s. 6d.	3s.	2s.

And from Campbelltown to the above stations and back at similar fares.
By order of the Commissioners,
JOHN RAE, Secretary.
Railway Department, 17th May, 1858.

FAMILY SEASON TICKETS.—The following reductions upon the published rates for Season Tickets will be made to two or more persons, being bona fide members of one family:—
To two persons .... 25 per cent.
To three persons .... 40 per cent.
To four or more persons ...... 50 per cent.
These tickets will bear date the 1st day of each month, and will be available only until the end of the month in which they are issued.
Each ticket will be available only for that member of the family to whom it is issued.
Season tickets between intermediate stations may be obtained at proportionate rates.
By order of the Commissioners,
JOHN RAE, Secretary.
Railway Department, Sydney, 15th May.

REDUCTION IN RAILWAY OMNIBUS FARES.—The Commissioners for Railways have entered into arrangements with Mr. LEWIS ALEXANDER to reduce the fares for passengers to and from the Railway Station, on and after MONDAY the 17th instant, according to the following scale, viz.—
Ordinary passengers, 4d. each
Holders of season tickets, 3d. each
Children under seven, half-fare
Children in arms, free.
Holders of season tickets must produce their tickets to the Omnibus Conductor when required, or pay the ordinary fare.
By order of the Commissioners,
JOHN RAE, Secretary.
Railway Department, Sydney, 8th May.

NOTICE to the Inhabitants of Liverpool and its Vicinity.—The undersigned being his own miller, and having compassion on the times with farmers and the labouring classes generally, has now submitted to a great reduction in his prices. The very best fine flour, wholesale, £17 per ton or half-ton; retail, 18s. per 100 lbs.; bran and pollard, 2s. 6d. per bushel. Farmers' grist work done mechanically, and with despatch, he having good colonial experience, both in Sydney and the country. Wheat smutted, ground, and dressed, for 1s. per bushel. Note the address—The Liverpool Steam Flour Mill, by JOHN WEARNE. N.B. The top price given for wheat.

WALKER and JONES, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Makers, 338, George-street.—An extensive stock of first class watches, clocks, jewellery, and plated goods, on hand. N.B.—Watches repaired, and jewellery manufactured and repaired on the premises.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

BARWELL, LEICESTERSHIRE.—THOMAS GILBERT, write again, son WILLIAM, Post Office, Sarradale, Victoria.

DENIS CLANCY, who landed in Sydney 22 years ago from Sheahan's Cross, county Limerick, your nephew WILLIAM CLANCY wishes to hear from you. Address WILLIAM CLANCY, Post Office, Ararat, Victoria.

GEORGE HAMILTON, from Helensburg, Scotland, by Grafton, steamer, from Liverpool, October, 1854, write to your brother James, Pleasant Creek, Victoria. News from home.

GEORGE BROOKS.—Any person who could give information as to whether GEORGE BROOKS, who was on board the Ann Mary, M'Donald, master, which sailed from Sydney for the Solomon Islands on 29th June, 1856, is still living, or when last heard of, would confer a great favour upon his father in England, by addressing particulars to Mr. C. FAIRFAX, SYDNEY MORNING HERALD Office.

IF W. B. will call at M. METCALF and CO.'S, Custom House, before noon THIS DAY, will meet with a vessel to suit.

MRS. NIXON (maiden name ELIZABETH CROWLE) send your address to W. L., Post Office, Geelong, Victoria, when you shall hear of something to your advantage.

MR. M'CLOUD, late carpenter of the William Denny will greatly oblige by sending his ADDRESS to A. HOLLAND, No. 411, Kent-street South.

SHOULD this meet the eye of Mrs. CREAR, of Sydney, by sending her address to Smyth Creek Post Office, Victoria, she will hear of her sister ANN M'NEIL.

SARAH GOODMAN BAKER, your Mother wishes to hear from you. Direct MARY ANN FIELD, James Watts Hotel, North Melbourne, Victoria.

LEVEE.—His Excellency the Governor-General will hold a Levee at Government House, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock, in honour of Her Majesty's Birthday.
By command,
L. H. SCOTT, Captain XIth Regiment, Aide-de-camp.
Government House, 13th May, 1858.

REGULATIONS FOR THE LEVEE, 24TH INSTANT.
Gentlemen proposing to attend the Levee will assemble in the ball-room, except in the following cases, viz.:—
Those gentlemen who have received cards for the entrée, who will pass into the ante-chamber adjoining the principal drawing-room; and public bodies to be presented to his Excellency, who will assemble in the official apartments to the left of the hall.
All gentlemen attending the Levee to be dressed in full evening costume.
Each gentleman to be provided with two cards with his name legibly written thereon, one card to be left at the entrance and the other to be given to the Aide-de-camp.
By command,
L. H. SCOTT, Captain XIth Regiment, Aide-de-camp.

AMERICAN AMPHITHEATRE, Prince of Wales Theatre. Managers, Messrs. ROWE and MARSHALL. Vociferations of delight from crowded houses. More novelty. Mr. JAMES HERNANDEZ, the star rider of the world, received nightly with shouts of enthusiasm, in his great and unapproachable Bare Back Acts. This now popular establishment, pronounced by all the leading place of amusement in the city, comprising as it does some of the most talented artistes in the world, including Mr. Hernandez, acknowledged by the Press the premier horseman in Europe, with young RAPHAEL, the accomplished South American rider; Mr. Charles De Vere, slack rope performer and clown; Mr. Harry Adams, scenic rider and jester; Master John Armstrong, the wonderful thrower of the double somersault; Miss Palmer, and Hingler, La Perche performers; Miss Griffiths, the pleasing and graceful equestrienne and danseuse; Mesdames Rowe and Marshall, &c., &c. Open every evening. Leader of the orchestra, Mr. Charles Eigenschenck. Doors open at 7, to commence at half-past 7 precisely. Dress circle, 3s.; upper boxes, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d. Box office open from 10 till 3. For programme of performance, see small bills. CHARLES V. HOWARD, agent.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—A great hit TO-NIGHT.—THE DEVIL AND DR. FAUSTUS, which was received on Saturday night by a house crowded to the ceiling with immense applause, will be repeated TO-NIGHT; with the much admired Comedy entitled ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, commencing at half-past 7 precisely. Prices: Boxes, 3s.; upper circle, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d. Monthly Transferable subscription tickets, 21s., entitling the holder to an admission to any part of the house, with the permission of bringing two friends at 1s. 6d. each. To be had at the Box Office only. JAMES SIMMONDS, Lessee and Manager.

A LECTURE will be delivered in the Wesleyan Chapel, Newtown, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, on "Palestine, and its Religious State at the Present Time," by Mr. D. DANIEL, lately a Missionary to the Jews in that land during a period of thirteen years. The Rev. W. A. Quick has kindly consented to take the Chair. Lecture to commence precisely at 7 o'clock. Admission—adults, 6d.; children, half-price.

BAND OF HOPE.—School of Arts. A Temperance MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, with music.

ST. LAWRENCE CHORAL SOCIETY.—The postponed Open Practice of this Society will take place THIS EVENING, 19th May, at half-past 7 o'clock. Tickets, at 2s. each, can be obtained at the Christchurch School.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Members and subscribers to the above Society are respectfully requested to pay the amount of their subscription for the current year, now due, to the honorary Treasurer, Mr. W. H. ALDIS, from whom the revised rules of the Society may be obtained. H. R. WEBB, secretary.

AUSTRALIAN HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S DINNER.—The dinner will take place at the School of Arts, on THURSDAY, 27th May instant.
Tickets, 25s. each, to be obtained at the Office of the Society, 9, Hunter-street, between the hours of 11 and 1 daily. As the issue of Tickets is limited to 225, early application is necessary.
W. DEANE, H. R. WEBB, } Honorary Secretaries.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY BALL.—Mr. J. CLARK begs to announce that his Annual Queen's Birthday Ball will take place at his new Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, on MONDAY, the 24th May. Tickets may be had from Mr. J. C., Elizabeth-street North.

MR. W. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly, THIS EVENING, Wednesday, at his New Academy, 75, William-street.

QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY.—Tickets to be had of Mr. W. CLARK, at his residence, 75, William-street.

AN AFRICAN LION to be seen at ALLAN'S, 19, Hunter-street. Adults 1s., children 6d.

FREEMASONRY.—Lodge of Harmony, No. 814.—THIS EVENING: Emergency MEETING (for M. M.'s only), at half-past Five; regular Monthly Meeting at Seven o'clock precisely, at the Hall, York-street. The attendance of members is requested. J. F. HENEY, secretary.

FREEMASONRY.—Lodge St. Andrew, No. 358.—An Emergency MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, at the Lodge Room, half-past 7 o'clock, precise time. By order of the R. W. M. T. HOBBS, Secretary.

OPENING OF ST. JUDE'S, RANDWICK.—The Subscribers and Friends of the above mentioned Church are respectively informed that two sermons will be preached there on SUNDAY next, the 23rd instant. In the morning by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Sydney, and in the afternoon by the Rev. W. H. M'Cormick. Service will commence in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at half-past 3 o'clock. A collection will be made at the close of each service.

LAND LEAGUE.—ALARMING INJUSTICE.—Disfranchisement of the City!!—Citizens attend a MONSTER MEETING, to be held in Wynyard-square, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 20th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, to take measures to defeat the threatened disfranchisement of the city, by the opponents of the Electoral Bill, now before the Assembly.
WILLIAM COX, honorary secretary.

AUSTRALIAN CELTIC ASSOCIATION.—A Special General MEETING is hereby convened to initiate such measures as may be deemed necessary for alleviating the sufferings of the Destitute Peasantry of Donegal—thousands upon thousands of whom, we are informed by the clergymen of that county, have been at once deprived of every means of subsistence, and were suffering from the want of food, of clothing, and even of shelter, from the intense severity of the weather in their wild, bleak, and mountainous country, known as the districts of Gundore and Cloughaneely. An appeal on behalf of these poor Celts appeared in the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL of last Wednesday, signed by their pastors. To this appeal the committee desire to direct the attention of their fellow-Christians, especially of every member of the Association in the city or the country.
The Meeting will be holden at the Committee Rooms, 66, Pitt-street, THIS EVENING, the 19th instant, at half-past 7. By order of the Committee. WILLIAM M. DAVIS, Honorary Secretary.

SIXTH NORTH SHORE REGATTA.—Patron—The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.—Umpire—George Thornton, Esq., M.L.A.
COMMITTEE:
Captain A. Riley — B. Palmer
W. B. Dalley, Esq., M.L.A. — C. Cook
James Milsom, Jun., Esq. — S. Howard
George Hill — A. Torning
R. Driver, Jun. — J. Tait
W. Dind — J. Simmons.
Treasurer—Mr. W. Lambert.

FIRST RACE.—To start at half-past 10 o'clock. For all amateur youths, in wager boats, who have never won a first prize. Course: To start from Flag-ship round a boat off Billy Blue's, thence round a boat off Kirribilli Point, and back to flag-ship. First prize, a silver cup, presented by the members of the Royal Victoria Theatre, and £5 added. Second prize £2. Entrance, 10s. 6d.

SECOND RACE.—To start at 11 o'clock. For all youths under 15 years of age, in dingies of 12 feet and under, pulling a pair of paddles. Course, same as No. 1. First prize, £5; second prize, £2. Entrance, 7s. 6d.

THIRD RACE.—To start at half-past 11 o'clock. For all watermen who have won a prize boat, pulling a pair of sculls in licensed working boats. Course, same as No. 1, twice round. First prize, £8; second prize, £2. Entrance, 10s. 6d.

FOURTH RACE.—To start at half-past 11 o'clock. For all sailing dingies, not exceeding 12 feet on the keel. To start from their moorings off the Flag-ship, thence round Shark Island, and back to the Flag-ship. First prize, £8; second, £2. Entrance 10s. 6d.

FIFTH RACE.—To start at noon. For all fixed keel yachts. Time for tonnage, half-minute per ton. To start from their moorings in Lavender Bay, round a boat moored off Balmain, thence round the Light-ship and Sow-and-Pigs, back round the Flag-ship, thence round Shark Island, back round the Flag-ship, thence round Fort Denison, and back to the Flag-ship. First prize, a Silver Cup, £—. Entrance £3 3s.

SIXTH RACE.—To start at noon. For all second class yachts and open boats. To start from their moorings in Lavender Bay, round a boat off Balmain, thence round Shark Island, back to the Flag-ship, again round Shark Island, and back to the Flagship. First prize, a Silver Cup; second prize, £5. Entrance £2 2s.

SEVENTH RACE.—For all sailing boats not exceeding 13 feet on the keel. Course, same as sixth race. First prize £12; second prize, £3. Entrance £1 1s.

EIGHTH RACE.—To start at half-past 12 o'clock. For all gigs pulled by amateurs. Course, same as No. 1, twice over. First prize, £12; second prize, £3. Entrance £1 1s.

NINTH RACE.—To start at 1 o'clock. For all boats classed as skiffs, under canvas. Course, same as No. 7. First prize, £10; second prize, £2. Entrance £1 1s.

TENTH RACE.—To start at 1 o'clock. For all centre-board dingies, under canvas. Course, same as No. 4. First prize, a purse and sweepstakes of 10s. 6d. each.

ELEVENTH RACE.—To start at 2 o'clock. First heat, for all watermen who have never won a new boat or champion prize, and who have been plying for six months in licensed working boats, subject to the approval of the Committee. Course, same as No. 1, twice over. First prize, a new boat, presented by the President, the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer. No entrance.

TWELFTH RACE.—To start at half-past 2 o'clock. Second heat, for the prize boat.

THIRTEENTH RACE.—To start at 3 o'clock. For all men pulling a pair of oars in licensed watermen's boats. Same course as No. 1 twice over. First prize, £12. Entrance, £1 1s.

FOURTEENTH RACE.—To start at 4 o'clock. Final heat for the prize boat.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.
All racing boats shall keep the flag-boats and other distinguishing marks on the starboard hand.
All boats may carry any and what sail they please, but will not be allowed to use oars or throw ballast overboard after starting. All water ballast to be fresh; no sand or shifting ballast to be allowed.
Boats on the port tack to bear up for boats on the starboard tack. Boats running free to keep away for boats on a wind. Any boat wilfully fouling another to be considered distanced.
Each boat in the various matches to carry a distinguishing flag (at least a foot square) to be named on entering, and which must in sailing vessels be kept flying at the mast head during the race.
All yachts and sailing boats must have all sail on deck at the time of starting.
Disputes occurring in any match must be made known to the umpire within one hour of the conclusion of the race.
The decision of the umpire in all matters shall be final.
In drawing for stations, No. 1 will take choice, and the rest in rotation.
The crew of each boat must be dressed alike.
All boats coming in to pass between the flag-ship, and the North Shore.
The names and occupation of all parties pulling in any race must be submitted to the Committee at the time of entrance for approval.
All boats to be subject to the approval of the Committee, and the Committee reserve to themselves the right to return any entrance money they may think proper.
Any race not terminated by 6 o'clock p.m. to be run again under the same regulations.
Should the weather be deemed unfit for a regatta, a red ensign will be hoisted for one hour at the gaff of the Flag-ship from 9 o'clock, and the regatta postponed until the Committee deem it convenient.
Notice.—Entrances will be received till 10 p.m. THIS EVENING, at the Committee Rooms, B. Palmer's, Pitt and King streets.
CHARLES COOK, hon. sec.

No 58—31. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 13th May, 1858.
TO QUARRYMEN, CARTERS, AND OTHERS.—Sealed TENDERS, endorsed "Tender for Ballast," will be received at this office until Friday, the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the supply of 2500 tons of QUARRY BALLAST, in quantities of not less than 500 tons, deliverable upon the streets of the city, in terms of a specification to be seen at the office of the City Engineer.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TO CARPENTERS and Builders.—TENDER required for the Erection of a Shop in Pitt-street North. Enquire of A. TORNING and SON, painters, plumbers, and glaziers.

TO PLASTERERS.—TENDERS are invited until MONDAY next, 24th instant (labour only) for Plastering a Cottage at Coogee. For particulars apply to Mr. S. H. PEARCE, Randwick.

TO BELLHANGERS.—Tenders are required for hanging the bells in a first-class house near Paddington. For particulars apply to HILLY and MANSFIELD, architects, 138, Pitt-street.

TO PAINTERS.—Tenders are required for the painting and glazing of a large house at the Glebe. Apply to HILLY and MANSFIELD, architects, 138, Pitt-street.

ASHFIELD.—TO CARPENTERS AND PAINTERS.—TENDERS are required for the Repairs of Church at Ashfield. Apply for particulars to Mr. C. LESTER, Arlington House, Ashfield. Tenders to be opened 27th instant.

£50 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid by the undersigned, for information that will lead to the conviction of the parties who, on or about the 29th ultimo, stole from the run a number of cattle, estimated at 20 to 30 head of fat beasts, branded H in C on off rump, with figures 3, 4, 5, or 6 underneath. ROWLAND J. TRAILL. Collaroy, May 10th, 1858.

£10 REWARD.—STOLEN or STRAYED, a Chesnut MARE, 4 or 5 years old, branded JC near shoulder. Also, a Bay MARE, black points, 15 hands, branded A off shoulder (trots wide with hind legs), with her foal same brand. The above reward, on conviction if stolen, or £1 each mare if strayed. RICHARD LAMB, Five Dock; or Sydney.

THIS IS to give Notice to THOMAS WHITE, if he has any claim to ANGUSENA FORBES WHITE, this is his time to come forward, as I intend to get married within three months from this date. ANGUSENA FORBES WHITE, Newtown, 17th May.

NOTICE.—A handsome Grey MACAW having strayed upon the premises of the undersigned about three weeks since, and the undersigned having observed no advertisement by which he could ascertain the owner, has placed the bird with Messrs. E. Eastway and Son, dealers in birds, of No. 316, George-street, where it may be seen, and, by paying advertising and other expenses, obtained. This advertisement will be inserted twice, when, if not reclaimed, the bird will be sold to pay expenses. GILBERT WRIGHT, 1, King-street, Sydney. 17th May.

NOTICE.—LOST, on Monday Evening, a White POODLE DOG, answers to the name of "Toppy." Any person detaining the same after this notice will be prosecuted. A reward will be given to any person bringing it to the owner, JOHN MORRIS, 389, George-street.

NOTICE.—Stolen or Strayed, from Woolloomooloo Bay, TWO COWS, one yellow cow, NJ on the ribs; one strawberry, branded MM on ribs, O on rump all on milking side. Five pounds reward, if stolen, on conviction; if strayed, one pound reward, by bringing them to JOHN MACKEY, No. 55, Duke-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

PADDINGTON.—Notice, any person trusting Mrs. SMITH, of William-street, Paddington, with goods of any description, without cash payment, will do so at their own risk, as I will not be responsible. H. D. SMITH.

NOTICE.—JOHN O'DONNELL, alias JOHN FARRELL, lately a porter in my employ, having received a character and discharge from me, persons engaging him would do well to apply to the undersigned. RICHARD PEEK, 214, George-street.

NOTICE.—The interest of Mr. ARCHIBALD ASHDOWN, as a partner in the firm of W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers and commission agents, has THIS DAY ceased by effluxion of time.
W. DEAN,
A. ASHDOWN.
Witness—JOHN DAWSON.
Pitt and O'Connell streets, Sydney, May 15th, 1858.

ASSIGNMENT of HANKS and CO.—Notice is hereby given, that a First Dividend of Six Shillings and Eight-pence (6s. 8d.) in the Pound will be payable at the office of Messrs. BROWN and CO., Spring-street, on and after TUESDAY next, the 25th instant, from 10 to 3. Creditors on promissory notes will be required to produce them.
WILLIAM BROWN, EDWIN T. BEILBY, ALFRED FAIRFAX } Trustees.
Sydney, May 18.

TO THE UNEMPLOYED.—The Unemployed Labourers' Committee being informed that employment can be readily obtained in the Braidwood, Maitland, and Moreton Bay Districts, offer free passages to those districts, with one week's rations after arrival, to unemployed mechanics and labourers, with their wives and families. Apply to the secretary of the Unemployed Labourers' Committee, Town Hall, King-street, Sydney, between 10 and 2 o'clock. JOHN PENDERED, Secretary, Town Hall, May 18th.

UNEMPLOYED LABOURERS COMMITTEE.—The Committee appointed by Government desire to notify to labourers unable to obtain employment in Sydney, that they have been instructed to ascertain from the Warden's Road Committee and Commissioners of Road Trusts, who have funds at their disposal, and other employers of labour in the country, the number of persons they are prepared to employ, and that it is proposed to make arrangements whereby the persons unemployed in Sydney can be removed to the country.
Labourers, therefore, who may wish to avail themselves of the assistance the committee will be able to afford are requested to leave a statement, setting forth their names, addresses, and previous occupations, and if married, number of children in family, at the Town Hall, Sydney.
Apply from 10 to 2 o'clock.
4th May. JOHN WILLIAMS.

FASHIONABLE DANCING.—Mr. J. CLARK, assisted by his son and daughter, begs to announce that his classes meet at his new rooms, Elizabeth-street North, for the tuition of all the newest and fashionable dances of the day, on Tuesdays and Fridays, the juveniles at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the Evening Class at 7 p.m. Private class on Monday and Thursday, at 7 in the evening, as usual.
Terms in Classes.

Two lessons each week	£2 2 0	per quarter.
One lesson each week	1 11 6	„
Private instruction ...	3 3 0	„
12 single private lessons	3 3 0	„

Fees paid in advance.
J. C. begs also to state that he will continue to give private lessons to ladies and gentlemen of any age, in all the newest and fashionable dances of the day, viz., La Gorlitza, Polka Mazurka, La Varsoviana, Radowa Waltz, Valse a deux temps, La Bongroise, Cellarius, Polka, Schottische, &c., &c., &c., and which can be obtained at all hours of the day by those wishing privacy and expedition, with the very great advantage of practising with his son and daughter.
Private families and schools punctually attended to.

COLLINGWOOD STEAM FLOUR MILLS.—The undersigned begs to inform the inhabitants of Liverpool and the surrounding district that the above mills are now in full work. Flour, bran, &c., always on SALE, and grist work done at the usual charge. Highest price given for best samples of wheat. WILLIAM H. LANE, Liverpool.

TO SQUATTERS and others sending Stock to Victoria. CHARLES BROWN, Stock and Commission Agent, 49, Collins-street West, Melbourne.
References in Sydney—Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co. and Edward Knox, Esq.

ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.—The situations of Master and Matron having become vacant, parties desirous of filling the same are requested to forward their applications, accompanied with testimonials, addressed to the undersigned, till Wednesday, the 19th instant. Particulars may be ascertained on application to J. M. MAY, secretary, opposite St. Paul's Church, Cleveland-street, Redfern.

A GENTLEMAN, at present disengaged, is desirous of a Situation, as Superintendent of a sheep or cattle establishment. Most satisfactory references as to character and capability from his last employers. Address W. V. HERALD Office.

A CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN, anxious to return to Europe, but unprovided with the means, would gladly accept a tutor's situation on the passage. Address, Rev. J. DONOVAN, HERALD Office.

A RESPECTABLE Young English Person wishes for a Situation as Nurse or Housemaid, and assist in the needlework. Address M. D., HERALD Office.

A YOUNG PERSON wishes to engage herself to work at the Dressmaking. Apply to M.F., 170, Cumberland-street, Sydney.

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS.—Wanted, by a respectable Young Man, a Situation; best references. A. P. T., HERALD Office.

BALMAIN.—A House wanted, of five or six rooms, with offices, in a healthy situation. Apply Box 247.

COMPETENT Dressmaker wanted to join the Advertiser in the above business. Address J. I., Mr. Russell's Store, Miller's Point.

GOOD LAUNDRESSES, plain Cooks, Nursemaids, useful General Servants, for Hire, at Mrs. CAPPS', 125, King-street.

GENERAL JOBBING and Shoeing Smith.—Wanted, by a Married Man, of colonial experience, a situation as above; has no objection to the country. Any communication addressed to F., HERALD Office, will be attended to.

GOOD Mantle Hands wanted immediately. For address apply to Mrs. GREENAWAY, Cleveland-st., Redfern.

LAW.—Wanted, a first-rate steady Engrossing Clerk, to take first seat in a Law Stationer's in Melbourne; prices, three-pence all round. Apply, enclosing specimen, to BETA, care Mr. Julius Hyman, jeweller, &c., Great Bourke-street East, Melbourne.

LAND.—Wanted to Purchase, for cash, one to six acres of good land, either cleared or timbered, in a pleasant situation, adjoining to, or a short distance from either Ashfield or Burwood Stations. Address, with particulars, to LAND, HERALD Office.

NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPY DOG.—Wanted, one thorough-bred. Apply at 5, Wynyard-street.

PLASTERER.—A good Hand wanted. Apply to JAMES CHAMBERS, Redfern.

PLAIN ENGLISH COOK wishes for a Place in a gentleman's family or respectable house of business. Mrs. CAPPS.

STORE WETHERS.—Wanted to Purchase about 5000, three to five years old, deliverable in the Liverpool Plains district, or within 250 miles. RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street, Sydney.

SHIRTMAKERS REQUIRED, first-class. BUTLER'S Manufactory, Market-street.

SHIRTMAKERS wanted, at SMITH'S Eureka Shirt Factory, Park-street. First-class hands only.

TO BUTCHERS.—Wanted, a first-rate Shopman. Apply to L. UHDE, butcher, 766, George-st. South.

TWO RESPECTABLE Young Men can have comfortable Board and Lodging, in George-street, near the Post Office. Apply to Mr. MACLEAN, 114, Pitt-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a good Hand. G. C. TUTING, Pitt-street.

TUTOR.—A Gentleman, of University education and degree, is open for an Engagement (highest references). Country preferred. Address H. X., HERALD Office.

WANTED, Carriers to Goulburn.
Ditto, Wagga Wagga.
Ditto, Upper Murray.
GARLAND and BINGHAM, 72, Sussex-street.

WANTED, £2000, in terminable debentures. GARLAND and BINGHAM, 72, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a Set of Moorings, for a big boat shifted. GARLAND and BINGHAM, 72, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a Girl, about 14 years of age, to assist in household work, and to make herself generally useful. To an industrious lass a comfortable home is guaranteed. Applications, THIS DAY, between 11 and 12, at 173, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, by a Gentleman of many years' experience, a situation as Manager of a sheep or cattle station. Address W. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED a Labourer. No. 101, York-street, four doors from the Lyceum.

WANTED, by a Protestant Parlourmaid, with two years' character from the Bishop of Newcastle, a Situation in a respectable family, in or out of Sydney. S. ASHLIN (late Haigh and Ashlin), agent, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, by a respectable young Person, a situation as Nurse, by one that understands Dressmaking. Address Miss BARRY, 33, Sussex-street North, near Wynyard-square.

WANTED to be known—Portraits, 5s., with case, 290, George-street, opposite the White Horse.

WANTED, a Female General Servant. Apply at Redfern Lodge, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, to purchase Books, Clothing, Linen, good Guns, Plate, Instruments, and miscellaneous property of every description. R. M. LINDSAY, 17, Elizabeth-street North. N.B.—A note addressed, parties attended at their own residences.

WANTED, a Waiter; to a young man, master of his business, liberal wages given. Glasgow Arms, George-street.

WANTED, a situation by a respectable Young Woman, as house and parlour maid. 67, Pyrmont-st. M. A.

WANTED, a situation as assistant manager or clerk, in a store or otherwise, by a Young Man, who is a good scholar, and not afraid of hard work. Address J. N. HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a Young Woman, a situation as cook, or to assist in a shop and to do part of the house work. Address M. P., 436, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, a situation by a Protestant Young Lady, as nursery governess or housekeeper. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address, E. W., Post Office, Balmain.

WANTED, a Coachman. None need apply unless having filled a similar situation, and can be strongly recommended for good conduct and experience in driving. Apply to Mr. FANNING, Spring-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a Nurse Girl, at PARKER'S Family Hotel, 36, York-street.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply to Mrs. JOSEPH LITTLE, No. 156, late 97, Sussex-street, Market Wharf.

WANTED, by a respectable person, a situation as Parlourmaid. Address H. R. HERALD Office.

WANTED, a situation as Housemaid; good character. Address M. Z., 215, 136, Cumberland-st., Church-hill.

WANTED, by a respectable young English Person, a situation as Nurse, to one or two children; can undertake dressmaking and plain needlework. Address MAS, Thomas, grocer, 132, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, by a Gentleman, a Furnished Room, with partial Board, in a respectable family. Address, stating terms, to H. K., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Housemaid and Needlewoman. Apply to Mrs. M'CARTHY, Deepdene, Glenmore Road.

WANTED, for Bay Whaling. Two Headsmen, Two Boat Steerers, Ten Pulling Hands. Apply on board the GIPSY, Commercial Wharf, from 8 till 10 a.m.

WANTED, an active Lad for the Smith's Shop. J. OWEN and SONS, 215, George-street.

WANTED, Gardener, Shinglers, and handy Men. Apply to Mr. MITCHELL, Dean's Exchange Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, a Furnished Cottage, or Bedroom and Sitting Room. Address, Mr. MARTIN, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable Young Woman, as Nursemaid; must give good references. Apply THIS MORNING, to Mr. HAIGH'S Registry Office, King and Castlereagh streets.

WANTED, the SUM of Thirty Pounds sterling for the term of Three Months, for which liberal interest will be allowed, also security given. Apply Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, Two Farming Men, for Moreton Bay; and Shepherds, for Wide Bay, steamers this evening; Married Couples, Single Men, to Mow and Milk; a German Labourer, a Miller, Single Man, Two Female Servants, for Wollongong. S. ASHLIN (late Haigh and Ashlin), agent, 139, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, an active Lad, 16 to 18 years of age, to attend Baths, and make himself generally useful. Apply next door to Royal Hotel.

WANTED, a Bootmaker. S. WHITEMAN, No. 236, George-street.

WANTED, for a Lady with one little girl, Board and Residence in a quiet respectable family. The situation must be healthy, and in a respectable neighbourhood, and the terms moderate. Address DELTA, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Lad, to assist in a merchant's office, and to make himself generally useful. Apply by letter to Box 188.

WANTED, partial Board and Residence, in a respectable family. Address, TAU HERALD Office.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply at Ivy Lodge, Pitt-street, Redfern, between the hours of 10 and 12.

WANTED, a General Female Servant; one who can milk. Apply to Mr. JAMES KELLY, Emu Inn, George-street.

WANTED, Carpenters. Apply 127, Goulburn-street. G. A. ELLIOTT.

WANTED, a Journeyman Saddler. C. E. EDWARDS, 598, George-street.

WANTED, an active Young Man, as Boots and Porter. Apply Petty's Family Hotel, Church-hill.

WANTED, a Kitchen Maid. Apply at Petty's Family Hotel, Church-hill.

WANTED, a good second-hand Ship's Galley Stove, second size. State price. W. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable Female General Servant; character indispensable. Apply, TO-DAY, to Mrs. PEARSON, Commercial Bank, near Haymarket.

WANTED, the Care of Offices. For reference apply to Mr. STENHOUSE, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, a Nursemaid, apply to Mrs. HALBERT, Pitt-street, next the Theatre.

WANTED, Respectable Lodgings, without board, by a single young man, within twenty minutes' walk of the Post Office.—Address, A. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a General Servant. One who can wash and iron well. Apply at 257, Castlereagh-street, before 10 a.m.

WANTED, a stout Lad, who can take charge of a horse. Apply Strawberry Hill Inn, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED immediately, 200 Cabbage Tree Plaiters. None but first-rate hands need apply. Constant employment for cash. Cash for any quantity of good sinnett. WILLIAM LEES, cabbage tree hat manufacturer, opposite the Military Barracks, Paddington.

WANTED, a clean Girl, as General Servant. 85, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a Situation in a Mercantile House, by a respectable Youth, 15 years of age; writes a pretty good hand, and is very willing to work. A. M., General Post Office.

WANTED, a Youth, as an Improver; or a Young Man wanting work. Apply to W. BOULTON, tailor, 268, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a Female General Servant. Apply at the London Tavern, George-street.

WANTED, an English or Scotch Girl; one able to milk. Apply Mrs. LOCKETT, Glebe Point Road.

WANTED, a Beam-man; also a man to roll sole leather. Apply to T. W. EADY, 63, York-street.

WANTED, a Partner with £100 to £200 capital, to join the advertiser in a business near Sydney. Four horses, drays, &c., besides the interest in a wharf, to form part of the investment. Working Man and able to keep cash accounts required. SPENCER ASHLIN (late Haigh and Ashlin), Agent, 139, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, Purchasers for Freehold Land, near Ashfield Station, at 3s. per foot frontage, depth 100 feet. Deeds of conveyance free; with access to a clear running stream. W. REDMAN, solicitor, opposite Police Office.

WANTED to be Generally Known, that the late firm of HAIGH and ASHLIN has no connection whatsoever with the business of late Oliver Staines, labour agent, which is now solely W. B. HAIGH, and is carried on as before at the old premises, corner of King and Castlereagh streets, Sydney, where employers of labour, for town or country, can be supplied with male or female servants of good character.

WANTED, Shepherding Families and Married Couples with grown up sons: Garden and Farm Labourers, and Gardeners able to prune trees, graft, &c.; an English Carter: Married Man, with a boy and girl or two for milking; and General Useful Men and Women for town and country; also a Bricklayer and a Rubble Mason for Goulburn. W. B. HAIGH, labour agent, late Oliver Staines, corner King and Castlereagh streets.

WANTED, a Horse and Harness for a strong Spring Cart. Address W. B. Y., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to Rent, in the vicinity of Sydney, a Furnished House or part of one (not less than four rooms, part of a large house), with use of kitchen and stabling. Apply, stating terms, to A. B., care of Messrs. Garland and Bingham, 72, Sussex-street.

WANTED, employment, as Messenger, Collector, or to work in a Store, in any part of the colony. Address R. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable Married Man, as Coachman. Apply between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at 175, Pitt-street.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1494697

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that [illegible] will be allowed by this Bank, on fixed deposits lodged after this date, as follows, namely:
At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 " " " 3 months
3 " " " 35 days
The rate of interest for longer periods to be matter of special arrangement.
For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
Sydney, 31st March, 1858.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—Notice is hereby given, that interest on deposits is allowed by this bank as under, viz.:—
On sums payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
On ditto ditto, 6 ditto, 4 ditto.
On ditto ditto, 12 ditto, 5 ditto.
JAS. HENDERSON, Manager.
Sydney, 1st April.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY.—Interest is allowed upon deposits
Fixed for 3 months, at 3 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 "
" 12 " 5 "
ZACHARY INGOLD, Manager.
Sydney, 1st May, 1858.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA. (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital ... ... £700,000.
DEPOSIT RECEIPTS granted, bearing INTEREST at the respective rates of 3, 4, or 5 per cent. per annum, according to amount and the period for which the money is lodged.
BILLS FOR DISCOUNT received DAILY until 12 o'clock noon.
EDWIN BRETT, manager.
Sydney, April, 1858.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION. (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital ... £1,260,000
Reserve Fund ... 252,000
Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodge after date, as under, viz.:—

	Per annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal ...	2½ per cent.
Ditto 14 ditto ditto	3 ditto
Ditto 3 months ditto	4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto	5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto	5½ ditto

And on deposits of large amounts according to special arrangement.
GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.
Sydney, 13th April.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—Notice is hereby given that Interest on Deposits is allowed by this Bank as under, viz.:—
On sums payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum:
On ditto ditto 6 ditto ditto, 4 ditto ditto.
On ditto ditto 12 ditto ditto, 5 ditto ditto.
CHARLES ROBERTSON, Manager.
Sydney, 1st April, 1858.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY—INCORPORATED (WITH IMPORTANT PRIVILEGES) BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES for granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age, on the principle (PROVED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF 150 YEARS OF KINDRED INSTITUTIONS IN THE MOTHER COUNTRY TO BE THE MOST EQUITABLE AND SAFEST FOR THE ASSURED) of Mutual Assurance and a periodical division of the whole of the profits among the whole of the members.
Chairman—THOMAS HOLT, Esq.
Deputy-chairman—JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Principal Office—Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

LONDON ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Further reduction of 25 per cent. on the former premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Fire Policies at the reduced rates of premium, namely:—
On First-class risks, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.
On Second-class ditto, from 3s. 9d. to 8s. per cent. per ditto.
Third-class ditto (subject to arrangement).
Non-hazardous goods insured at the same rates of premium as the buildings in which they are deposited.
An extra charge for hazardous goods. Special risks taken by agreement
THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., agents.
No. 10, O'Connell-street.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Established in 1843.)—The undersigned is prepared to accept risks (covered by protecting policies at Lloyd's and the various London insurance companies), by steamers from Sydney to Ceylon, China, India, and per overland route to England.
POLICIES ARE MADE PAYABLE AT THE PORTS OF DESTINATION, OR IN SYDNEY, AT THE OPTION OF THE ASSURED.
HENRY MOORE, agent for Sydney.
Moore's Wharf, 1st May.

LAUNCESTON FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—£100,000, in 2000 Shares.
Established in 1852.
Head Office—St. John-street, Launceston.
DIRECTORS:
George Fisher — Wm. Gardner Sams
John Fawns — R. C. Gunn
John Thompson.
SECRETARY.—A. J. Marriott.
SOLICITORS—Douglas, Dawes, and Miller.
MARINE SURVEYOR.—Captain Henniker.
MARINE SURVEYOR FOR SYDNEY.—Captain J. Kendall.
BANKERS.—Commercial Bank.
The undersigned having been appointed agents at this port for the above Company, are prepared to issue policies on marine risks at current rates.
MOLISON and BLACK, ship and insurance brokers, Macquarie-place.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office: Exchange Corner, Bridge and Pitt streets.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1856.
Capital, £150,000.
DIRECTORS:
James Henderson, Esq., Chairman.
John Fairfax, Esq. | Michael E. Murnin, Esq.
S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.A. | John B. Watt, Esq.
AUDITORS:
George Mocatta and Alexander M'Arthur, Esqs.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain W. S. Deloitte.
AGENTS AND SURVEYORS AT NEWCASTLE:
Messrs. Bingle and Son.
SURVEYOR AT AUCKLAND, N. Z.:
Captain Alexander Grange.
The Directors meet every Wednesday for General Business at 11, and on other days at a quarter before 1 o'clock, to receive applications for Insurances.
Risks taken on vessels 45 tons register and upwards.
Rates of premium on goods by first-class vessels free from average, unless general or the ship be stranded.

	Guineas per cent.		Guineas per cent.
Great Britain	1½	Clarence River	2
China	2½	Ditto, per steamer	1½
Manila	2½	Moreton Bay	1½
Java	2	Ditto, per steamer	1
Mauritius	2	Twofold Bay	1
Cape of Good Hope	2½	Ditto, per steamer	¾
Valparaiso or Lima	2	Port Albert	2½
California	2	Port Phillip	1½
Auckland	1½	Ditto, per steamer	¾
Port Nicholson	2	Port Fairy	2½
Otago	2½	Hobart Town	1½
Nelson	2½	Ditto, per steamer	¾
Port Cooper	2½	Launceston	1½
Wide Bay	2	Circular Head	2
Ditto, per steamer	1½	Adelaide	1½
		Swan River	2½

Gold, &c., per Mail steamers, via Suez to Southampton, 1½ guineas per cent.
Policies on goods, gold, and specie, to Great Britain, are granted in triplicate, payable in London, by Messrs. P. W. Flower and Co., in case of loss, if required.
TIME RISKS ON FIRST-CLASS VESSELS.
3 Months ... 3 Guineas per cent.
6 Months ... 5 Guineas per cent.
Whaling voyages ... 10 Guineas per cent.
The usual brokerage of 5 per cent. allowed.
N.B.—Goods stowed on deck are not covered by the Company's policies.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 14th April, 1858.

SYDNEY BRANCH—LIFE DEPARTMENT—ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Bartholomew-lane, London, Established by Act of Parliament, 1824. Capital, £5,000,000 sterling. Claims are settled in the colony. Agent, GEORGE WERE Circular Wharf.

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD," containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL."—In reply to numerous inquiries, it is intimated to our subscribers and friends in the country, that the copies of the HERALD containing the Monthly Sydney Mail will be forwarded to Europe, in accordance with instructions as to address on the following terms: Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. per annum, payable in advance

CAMPBELLTOWN.—Mr. THOMAS FISHER has been appointed NEWS AGENT to the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD for the above township, and will deliver the HERALD to each subscriber every morning on the arrival of the first train, and is authorised to give his own receipt for subscriptions, &c. Advertisements for insertion in the HERALD shall have immediate attention. Single copies, 4d.

INDIAN RELIEF FUND.—SEVENTH SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Macpherson	£3	0	0
M'Dermott	1	0	0
Gale	0	10	6
J. A. Black	1	0	0
W. D. M[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
H. [illegible] (Graham)	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
John Linsley	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
John Yeomans	1	[illegible]	0
John Beeslow	1	1	0
Edward Goodwin	1	1	0
Charles Britcher	1	0	0
A. Cooper	2	2	0
Cavin Byrne	0	10	0

Collected at Dykehead, Burnett District.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. A. C. Thomas	10	0	0
E. Powell	1	0	0
C. Rawson	1	0	9
J. Hampton	1	0	0
P. M'Gregor	1	0	0
W. Wilson	1	0	0
C. Ragan	0	10	0
Mrs. Prior	5	0	0
Mr. Vanttomrigh	1	0	0
H. Davies	1	0	0
H. Pearse	1	0	0
F. C. L.	1	0	0
A. Brown	1	0	0
	25	10	0

Collected at Stanton Harcourt, Wide Bay:—

	£	s.	d.
H. C. Corfield, Esq., J.P.	2	0	0
Mr. D. Helsham	1	1	0
Daniel Sutherland	0	10	0
Josiah Smith	0	5	0
Daniel Hogan	0	10	0
Dominico Moggett	0	5	0
Thomas Brown	1	0	0
W. H. Shewring	1	0	0
William Starkey	1	0	0
Thomas Walley	0	10	0
	8	1	0

Collected by Mr. Edward Agnew.

	£	s.	d.
Messrs. Pavene and Gwyn	3	3	0
Mr. C. S. Haigh	1	1	0
O. F. Korff	1	1	0
The Rev. W. Hassell	1	1	0
Mr. W. J. Combes	3	0	0
Messrs. Buyers and Learmouth	2	2	0
Mr. Charles Smith	2	2	0
D. J. Joubert	1	1	0
	14	11	0

Collected by Mr. James Alderdice.

	£	s.	d.
A friend	0	10	0
W. D.	0	10	0
A friend	0	2	6
Dr. Warren	1	0	0
Mr. J. Holbeck	0	5	0
Messrs. Ewington and Young	0	5	0
Mr. R. B. Blake	0	5	0
Messrs. Hall and Alderson	5	5	0
Mr. W. Hardy	0	10	0
Craig	0	10	0
James Johnson	1	0	0
Thomas Warren	0	10	0
M. Bousfield	0	5	0
John Gallagher	0	2	6
John Hughes	0	2	6
George Baxter	0	2	6
C. Stafford	0	2	6
Robert Fisher	0	2	6
Thomas Bell	0	5	0
James Walsh	0	2	6
Walkeley	0	2	6
John Hewitt	0	2	6
Edward Gunn	0	2	6
Sundry small sums	0	17	6
	£13	2	6

First List of the Branch Committee of St. Leonard's, North Shore.

	£	s.	d.
Sir W. W. Burton (transferred from Sydney list)	£20	0	0
Lady Burton (transferred from Sydney list)	20	0	0
The Honorable Alexander Berry	30	0	0
Mr. A. W. Riley	20	0	0
William Lithgow	3	3	0
Richard Hill	3	3	0
John Buchanan	2	2	0
The Rev. W. B. Clarke	3	3	0
Mr. W. Lamont Brown	5	0	0
H. P. Dutton	3	3	0
Carter	2	2	0
Mrs. Carter	1	1	0
Mr. Conrad Martens	3	3	0
Richard Hawkins	1	0	0
Oswald Bloxsome	5	5	0
W. B. Lenthall	0	10	0
S. Jones	2	0	0
Mrs. Jones	2	0	0
Mr. H. W. Brown	5	5	0
Mrs. Brown	1	1	0
Mr. E. Barton	5	5	0
J. Milsom, jun.	5	5	0
George Stanger Leathes	25	0	0
Mrs. G. S. Leathes	1	0	0
Mr. W. H. Maguire	0	10	0
Robert Birch	1	1	0
F. Mooney	3	3	0
Lithgow	2	2	0
R. D. Ware	3	0	0
Carr	3	0	0
Cosgrove	1	0	0
The Hon. Francis Lord	10	0	0
Mr. Charles Riley	5	0	0
Mrs. Colonel Barney	2	0	0
Lind	3	0	0
Mr. G. H. Harney	2	2	0
Mrs. Lanry	1	1	0
Mr. H. Monday	0	10	0
W. Blue	2	0	0
The children of St. Leonard's School	0	4	3
Y. Z.	2	2	0
Mr. John Lee	0	2	6
Mary Bullock	0	0	6
Mr. Thomas Parker	0	2	6
Mrs. Reynolds	0	2	6
A friend	0	2	0
James Deane	0	2	6
A friend	0	2	6
Mrs. Bundy	0	2	6
Messrs. Levicks and Piper	5	5	0
Mrs. Warren Colen	0	2	6
Mr. Clewett	0	10	0
Mrs. Clewett	0	10	0
Mr. Goddard	0	2	6
Mrs. Jewell	0	1	0
Barnsley	0	5	0
Mr. James Herbert	0	10	6
John Hilton	0	5	0
Schofield	1	0	0
Mrs. Schofield	1	0	0
Mr. Chuter	1	0	0
Mrs. Chuter	1	0	0
Mr. John Blue	1	0	0
James Mackaness	0	10	6
Miss. Ellen Hill	0	10	0
Mr. H. B. Garrett	1	1	0
W. Boadenham	0	10	0
R. Garrett	1	1	0
George Gray	0	5	0
Matthew Harris	2	0	0
Andrew Heston	0	5	0
William Heston	0	5	0
Crear	0	1	0
Wheeler	1	1	0
Horford and family	0	10	0
W. B. Davy	0	10	6
Mrs. Sadgen	0	10	0
Redgrove	0	3	0
Mr. Matthews	0	10	0
	£234	8	3

CHARLES KEMP, honorary secretary.
Exchange, Sydney, May 18th, 1858.
The honorary secretary or clerk will in future be in attendance daily from 10 to 11 a.m.

TO SELLERS of WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEPSKINS—BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street Sydney are purchasers.

TO THE STOCKOWNERS of New South Wales.—Gentlemen,—We beg to inform you that we are now prepared to execute Sales of Stock and Stations, either by auction or by private contract, both at Deniliquin, New South Wales, and at Melbourne, Mr. C. EDWARDS being resident at the former place, and Mr. E. BLOXHAM at the latter.
Our commission charges will be the same as those of the Sydney agents.
From our long experience amongst stock, and our extensive connexion in the principal fattening districts of New South Wales and Victoria, we feel confident of giving satisfaction to those who may favour us with the disposal of their stock.
Communications addressed to CHARLES EDWARDS and CO., 69, Bourke-street West, Melbourne, or Deniliquin, New South Wales, will meet with prompt attention.
We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
CHARLES EDWARDS AND CO.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. H. SCOTT DURBIN begs to notify to the public that he purposes leaving the colony for England by the June steamer, with the view of establishing an Immigration and General Agency for the Australian colonies.
Mr. Durbin's assisted immigration scheme has already been before the public, in addition to this he is prepared to transact in London a general commission business, the colonial portion of which will be conducted through his agent, Mr. R. PEEL RAYMOND, in Sydney.
Mr. Durbin will give every information relative to his agency at the office of Mr. Raymond, and is prepared at once to receive orders or commissions for execution on his arrival in England.
Mr. Raymond's office, Lyons'-buildings, George-street.

NAUSEA, VOMITING and SICK HEADACHE.—Three of the most painful, disagreeable, and pleasure destroying sensations to which an individual can be subjected, and yet ninety nine out of every hundred are troubled with these complaints, unaware that by taking Holloway's Pills, and purifying the blood, they may be quickly and certainly removed. [illegible] all diseases arising from a disordered state of the bowels, the liver, or the digestive organs, these Pills are an immediate and infallible remedy. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL, in bottles, 5s. each, sold by C. C. FINCH, late J. and E. Row, King-street.

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE of QUININE, recommended by the Faculty to be taken with cod liver oil. Prepared and sold by C. C. FINCH, late J. and E. Row, King-street.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY.—Important to Sufferers No more Rheumatism.—The Pausilippic Lotion is now by all acknowledged to be the most certain and speedy cure for the most acute Rheumatism, Nervous Headache, Lumbago, Sciatica, Stiff-neck, Falling-off of Hair, Swollen Glands, Cramps, &c. Two days in most cases will suffice to cure the sufferer. Prepared only by Dr. FRANZ NIEMEYER, and sold only by their appointed agents for the Australian colonies DAYRELL and Co., Apothecaries' Hall, opposite the Cathedral, Sydney, in bottles at 7s. 6d. and 10s. each.

WATSON'S NEWLY DISCOVERED WORM Powders are safe, certain, and most extraordinary in their effects, removing the worms with amazing rapidity both from the old and the young. Price one shilling each. Parties at a distance can have them forwarded by post by enclosing stamps for the amount; when three powders or more are required, free to any post town in the colony.
N.B.—Be particular to state the age. Prepared only at WATSON'S Drug Stores, 440, Brickfield-hill, Sydney.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, &c.—Shuttleworth and Stamper's Cough Lozenges an effectual remedy for recent colds, hoarseness, sore throats, and a certain palliative in asthma and consumption.
Prepared only at 140, Leadenhall-street, London; and sold in Sydney by REDFORD and BURRELL, late Foss, Son, and Co., 219, Pitt-street, Sydney, where may be had Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, Keating's Lozenges, and many other cough remedies.

DUGONG OIL.—Constantly on SALE, from Moreton Bay, at Mr. S. ASHLIN'S (late Haigh and Ashlin), agent, 139, Pitt-street North opposite Union Bank.

LEICESTER'S Patent Floating Ball Washing Machines are calculated to wash from four to twenty-four dozen clothes per hour, with a saving of half the soap, water, and firing. Boiling clothes may also be dispensed with. 202, Bourke-street East, Melbourne.
"Immigrants' Home, Princess Bridge,
"26th January, 1858.
"Mr C. Leicester,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the value of your washing machines, which I have had used in the above institutions nearly two months. The great saving of time and labour which it affects, added to its extreme simplicity, commends them to the notice of all.
"H. EARLEY, M.D."
"Melbourne, 8th January, 1858.
"The lady for whom I purchased one of your patent washing machines informs me that it acts admirably, saving a great amount of labour, water, soap, and coals, and that she will recommend it to all her friends.
"CHARLES VAUGHAN, M.L.C."
"Melbourne, 22nd December, 1857.
"I have much pleasure in testifying to the very efficient manner your patent washing machine has washed every description of dirty clothing at my house.
"JOHN MISCAMBLE, veterinary surgeon."
"Melbourne Hospital, November 14th, 1857.
"I consider it for all purposes of cleansing linen everything that can be desired.
"J. WILLIAMS, house steward."

MARBLE MANTEL PIECES.—Statuary—Italian vein
Sicilian vein, and Dove.
C. R. ROBINSON and CO., Macquarie-place.

PLATE GLASS ON SALE.—
90 x 48 — 68 x 18
84 x 42 — 56 x 18
72 x 36 — 36 x 36
80 x 17 — 36 x 18
And a variety of intermediate sizes.
C. R. ROBINSON and CO., Macquarie-place.

TO BUTCHERS.—To be disposed of, a first-rate BUSINESS, with stock on hand, horses and tools, and everything necessary for carrying on the business; together with lease of shop and dwelling house, sheep slaughter house, yard, and small paddock, in the town of Kiama. Any person prepared to take immediate possession will be treated with liberality. All particulars, as to trade, &c., given by application to Mr. ALFRED COOK, Kiama.

FOR SALE, Two four-roomed Cottages, at Redfern, £400.
For SALE, Three large Houses, Cumberland-street.
For SALE, large Residences, Parramatta River.
For SALE, Land at North Shore, Balmain, Coogee, Lane Cove, Parramatta, Kingston Estate, Woolloomooloo.
Apply to G. F. BAKER, auctioneer, corner of Pitt and Bridge streets.

ON SALE, a £1000 Partnership Share in a business realising 75 per cent. per annum. The highest bidder possessing business qualifications will be accepted. A1, HERALD Office.

TWO FARMS for SALE, situated on the banks of the Williams River. For particulars apply to SAMUEL PRIESTLY and SON, Commission Agents, Union Wharf.

THE UNDERSIGNED have on hand and for SALE, suitable for
MILLERS AND OTHERS.
Best French burr millstones, 2 feet 6 inches to 4 feet
Patent dressing and smutting machines
Dressing machine brushes, single and double
Dressing and smutting machine wire
Proof staffs, in cases; mill bills and handles
Funcke and Co.'s patent crown leather belt
Weighing machines and sack trucks
Portable steam engines and flour mills, &c.
FARMERS, &C.
4-horse threshing machines, with extra gear
Ransome's and Sims' and Barrowman's patent ploughs
Hay and straw cutters and oat and bean bruisers
Patent stable fittings, racks, mangers, &c.
Force, garden, and American pumps
Steam and horse pumps and tanks, for sheep-washing
Horse, bullock, sheep, station and other bells, &c.
Lieut. Woore's patent grates
Buckets, spades, shovels, &c.
ENGINEERS, STEAMBOAT COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.
Boiler tubes, 2 to 4 inches diameter, in lengths of from 5 to 8 feet, and tube brushes
Sheet lead and lead pipe, 1 to 3 inches diameter
Red and white lead, oil and cotton waste
Pillar, water, and gun-metal gauge and other cocks
Flax and hemp engine packing
Steam float whistles and gun-metal oil caps
Lubricators, union joints, and an assortment of engine fittings and mountings
Drilling machines, drills, and ratchet braces
Sledge and other hammers and handles
Vyces, anvils, saws, chisels, and files
Wrenches, spanners, and Clyburn keys
Vulcanized indiarubber, emery, emery-cloth, and glass-paper
Funcke and Co's patent mill belt, hose pipe, and tiller rope
Bolts, nuts, washers, and boiler rivets
Donkey engines, and steam and other pumps
Boiler plate, Low Moor plate and angle iron
Bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron, all sizes
Octagon ships' binnacles with lanterns
Ship and globe lanterns and jimble lamps with shades
Ships' galleys, pumps, and winches
Wood and iron blocks and sheaves, chain and rope
Derrick, wharf, and other cranes
Cast and shear steel and copper rod
Iron, brass, and copper wire
Sheet copper, brass, and Muntz metal, &c., &c.
ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND OTHERS.
Balcony—a variety of new patterns, just landed, from 3s. 6d. per foot running
Pillasters, new patterns, from 35s.
Air bricks and ventilating and floor grates
Cast iron guttering and wall pipes, heads, and shoes
Galvanized iron sinks, stench traps, and buckets
Fall and half register and other grates
Russell's patent stoves with several new improvements
Soyer's modern housewife's kitchen apparatus
Calvert's patent ranges
Kitchen ranges and American stoves
Copper and galvanized and plain iron boilers
Furnace doors and gates
Fenders, fire irons, and fire dogs
Hall tables and hat and umbrella stands
Hollowware and ironmongery in general, &c., &c.
P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sydney Foundry, and Sussex-street Engine Works, engineers, founders, and importers.
N.B.—Land and marine engines and machinery of every description on hand, or manufactured on the shortest notice.

FOR SALE.—
Arrowroot, in barrels, bags, and tins
Cloves, nutmegs, and sperm candles
Glassware—Belgian and Bohemian, and plate glass and glass beads
Single barrel guns and cavalry swords
Cotton socks, braces, and handkerchiefs
Black broadcloth and black doeskins—quality very superior
Woollen velvets of assorted colours, well adapted for the lining of coaches, &c.
Fancy goods, hair oils, toys, accordions
Spectacles, bird cages, looking-glasses
Slates in wood frames, and similar articles.
LENDER, MULLER, and CO., King-street, corner of Commercial Wharf.

OPENING of NEW GOODS, for the WINTER SEASON, at W. READING'S, Berlin House, 349, late 264, George-street—
Black and white bugles
Beads for millinery and needlework
Whisker blonde and [illegible] laces
Bonnet shapes in [illegible]
Dark fancy [illegible]
Flowers and [illegible]
The trade supplied with these goods at the lowest prices. Country buyers are requested to call.

QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY BALL!!—FARMER WILLIAMS, and GILES have the honour to inform their numerous patrons, the ladies of Sydney and surrounding districts generally, that they have just opened a magnificent and varied assortment of New Goods, suitable for the above occasion, and invite attention to the following announcements.
A very choice and extensive assortment of Ball and evening dresses, from 10s. to 15 guineas, viz.:—
White blond dresses, in plain, double, and flounced skirts
White and chintz blond dresses, flounced and double skirts
White and pink ditto ditto ditto
White and cerise ditto ditto ditto
White and gold ditto ditto ditto
Black and chintz ditto ditto ditto
Black and cerise ditto ditto ditto
Black and gold ditto ditto ditto
Black tamboured flounced and double skirts
White tucked muslin skirts
White tamboured ditto ditto, double and flounced
White needle work ditto ditto ditto
White, sky, pink, cerise, amber
Nett dresses, in plain, tucked, flounced and double skirts
White, black, pink, sky, cerise, &c., nett skirts with ribbon trimmings and runnings, in double and flounced skirts. Also a large assortment of French robes, direct from Paris.

A very beautiful assortment of DROOPING and TRIMMING FLOWERS, pansies, heartsease, daisies, tulips, snowdrops, mignionette, wallflowers, carnations geraniums, &c., &c.
Bouquets
Coiffeurs in flowers, pearls, gold, silver, and chenille
Gold and silver flowers
Leaves, grasses, &c.
Coiffeur plumes
White and coloured ostrich plumes
Ditto ditto ditto, tipped silver and gold
Ditto ditto, ostrich plaits

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF LACE GOODS, viz.,
Irish point, collars, sets sleeves, coiffures, and berthas
Maltese ditto ditto ditto
Honiton ditto ditto ditto
Guipure ditto ditto ditto
Rich embroidered muslin work, sleeves, collars, and sets, trimmed Valenciennes lace
Hemmed cambric and lawn handkerchiefs
French cambric and grasscloth handkerchiefs, richly trimmed Maltese, Brussels, and crochet lace
Lace stomachers
White and black bugle laces
Rich Maltese, crochet, Brussels, and Honiton laces, from 1 inch to 7 inch wide; and from 1s. to 12s. 6d. per yard
A beautiful assortment of rich LACE BERTHAS, in black and white, from 10s. to six guineas and a half
TRIMMED cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, from 2s. to three guineas
Gold and silver broche ribbons
Ditto ditto girdles
Ditto ditto gimp fringes, &c., &c.
A magnificent assortment of rich, plain, checked, and striped SASH RIBBONS
500 dozen white Paris kid gloves, tasselled, at 1s. 6d. the pair, A GOOD GLOVE
2 cases Jouvin's best white kid gloves
14 cases of new and fashionable OPERA CLOAKS, from Paris, with ermine, swan, plush, velvet, chenille, bugle, and other new trimmings in every colour.
FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES, 122, and 124, Pitt-street, and 291, and 293, George-street.
AN ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY OF EVENING ROBES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., will be made in our large window in Pitt-street, THIS DAY.
FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES.

MANTLES, ex Phœnician, and Cherokee.—FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES are now exhibiting an extraordinary collection of Mantles, Jackets, Paletots, &c., ranging at prices as under:—
Ladies' from 12s. 6d. to fourteen guineas
Children's from 7s. 6d. to three ditto.

TRAVELLING CLOAKS.—We have just opened three cases of Ladies' Warm Travelling Wrapper Cloaks, such as worn in England and France. FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.—FURS AT HALF PRICE.

Swansdown boas,	3s. 11d. each,	worth 7s. 6d.
Ermine ditto	3s. 6d. each,	worth 8s. 6d.
Sable ditto	6s. 6d. each,	worth 15s.
Squirrel ditto, all grey	6s. 6d. each,	worth 15s.
Chinchilla ditto	10s. each,	worth 30s.

At HENRY SELBY'S, 635, George-street, opposite Haymarket.

CHEAP GOODS for the BALL.—The richest embroidered cambric handkerchiefs in Sydney, 12s. 6d. each—some of them cost upwards of three pounds each in Paris
About 100 Honiton lace habitshirts and chemisettes, trimmed with real Valenciennes lace, 5s. and 7s. 6d. each, worth 40s.
Black silk laces for flouncing, four widths of the same pattern, or any width separate, at the English cost price
Coloured silk tulles, 4d. per yard
White barege, tissue, or llama shawls, 5s. 6d. each, worth 20s.
Real Swiss book muslins, 1s. per yard
White French kid gloves, 1s. 3d. per pair, worth 2s. 6d.
White, pink, or sky satins, 2s. 6d. per yard, worth 5s. 6d.
At HENRY SELBY'S, 635, George-street South, opposite Haymarket.

LINCOLNSHIRE HOUSE.—WETHERILL would call the attention of his numerous customers to another large shipment of new goods, which have been bought for cash, and will be sold at the following prices—
127 pieces of real French merinos, 2s. 2½d.
569 ditto best and finest made, 2s. 6½d.
411 ditto checked, all wool, flannel, 1s. 11d.
129 ditto French de'laines, 1s. 2½d., worth 1s. 9d.
678 ladies' and children's mantles, from 5s. 6d.
999 muslin dresses, 12 yards, from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
57 flounced, 16 yards, 8s. 6d., worth 16s. 6d.
521 pieces Hoyle's prints, 5½d., worth 7½d.
127 bordered, printed for double skirts, 7½d.
650 good glazed linings, 2½d.
579 pieces ladies' India longcloth, 5s. 9d., worth 7s. 6d.
640 pieces wool plaids, 10½d.
178 three-flounced challi robes, 12s. 6d.
527 pieces figured alpacas, 6½d.
212 tweed dresses, very cheap, 6s. 9d.
870 delaine dresses, ditto, 6s. 9d.
1000 pieces bonnet ribbons, from 6½d. to 1s. 9d.
125 French bonnets, trimmed, 3s. 6d.
95 pieces washing damask, 12½d.
650 white sheeting calico, from 9½d.
987 bunches French flowers, 2s. 6d.
698 ditto cap fronts, from 6s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
Note the address—Lincolnshire House, near Hunter-street.

GREAT SAVING in BOOTS and SHOES.—Commerce Hall, 788, George-street South, supplies Boots and Shoes at the following prices:—
Ladies' cloth boots, goloshed all round, 5s. 6d. per pair
Ditto cashmere boots, 3s. 6d. ditto
Ditto ditto, best black bottoms, 5s. 6d. ditto
Ditto elastic sides, 6s. ditto
Ditto black and bronze kid operas, 3s. 6d. ditto
Ditto white kid shoes, for evening parties, 6s. 6d. ditto
Ditto best patent calf shoes, 5s. 6d. ditto
Girls' leather boots, top patent heels, brass eyelets, 3s. 6d. ditto
Ladies' morning slippers, for home wear, 2s. ditto
Ditto India-rubber goloshes, best make, 4s. ditto
Children's boots and shoes, 1000 pairs, various sorts, all 1s. ditto
Gents' elastic side boots, 12s. 6d. ditto
Ditto wellingtons, all substances, 14s. 6d. ditto
Ditto half-ditto, 10s. 6d. ditto
Men's bluchers, really durable, 6s. 9d. ditto
Boys' bluchers, in every size, 6s. 6d. ditto
And every conceivable article in the boot and shoe trade, at equally reduced prices.
At Commerce Hall, 788, George-street South, between the Haymarket and Railway Station.

50,000 PAIRS of BOOTS and SHOES, cheaper than ever, at DOLBY'S, London House.

50,000 PAIRS of BOOTS and SHOES at the London House, George-street South.

HATS, CAPS, GOLD BRAID, BANDS, &c., ex Alarm.—B. MOUNTCASTLE begs to call attention to 13 cases, ex above, consisting of
Ladies' and gentlemen's superior light black and drab hats
A large assortment of boy's Glengarry bonnets, caps, &c.
Also a superior lot of gold braid, cord, bands, military and navy ornaments, &c., &c.
All kinds of hats and caps made to order.
Manufacturer and importer, 319, George-street, and 64. Market-street.

FELT HATS, in all the new fashionable colours and shapes, for girls' and ladies' wear, on SALE, in quantities to suit the trade.
GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., importers and manufacturers, 3, Wynyard-street, Sydney, and 15, Aldermanbury, London.

FELT HATS, in Boys' and Men's sizes, various colours and qualities, on SALE, in quantities to suit the trade.
GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.—Morewood and Rogers' patent Galvanized Tinned Iron.
6 feet x 2 feet—24, 26, and 28 gauge.
E. C. WEEKES and CO., 398, George-street

HALF PRICE, HALF PRICE.—Sewn Muslin Goods, Honiton Lace Goods.
Richly worked cambric collars, collarettes
Sleeves and habitshirts, all new shapes
Guipure sets, very beautiful
Guipure collarettes, habitshirts, sleeves, &c. &c.
Cambric edgings, very superior work, and in all widths, from quarter inch to half a yard wide
Extra rich [illegible], flouncings, and scollopings
Infants' richly-worked frocks and robes
French lawn handkerchiefs, trimmed with Valenciennes lace
French cambric handkerchiefs, richly worked—a large lot, all at 3s. 6d., worth 15s.
Honiton sleeves, collars, and habitshirts, all the new shapes.
J. SKINNER would call the attention of ladies to a very large lot of the above goods, just received. Having been purchased in London at a great discount from the manufacturer's price, J. S. is enabled to offer really choice and rich goods at half the usual prices. Sydney House, 220, Pitt-street.

MILLINERY and STRAW HAT ESTABLISHMENT.—The most elegant styles now ready. WEBB and CO., 261, Pitt-street, removed from 41, King-street.

BRIDAL BONNETS, Bridal Bonnets, unequalled styles in great variety. WEBB and CO., 261, Pitt-street.

FELT BONNETS and Hats, varied colours, plain and trimmed. WEBB and CO., 261, Pitt-street.

HATS, HATS, HATS.—Ladies' and Children's, every size and quality. WEBB and CO., 261, Pitt-street.

THE BIRTHDAY BALL.—Wreaths and Head Dresses, most unique designs. WEBB and CO., 261, Pitt-st.

BONNET SHAPES.—Just opened, four cases. The trade supplied. WEBB and CO., 261, Pitt-street.

MOURNING BONNETS, Mourning Bonnets, Mourning Bonnets—a constant supply. WEBB and CO., 261, Pitt-street.

VELVET and Cloth Mantles. A choice assortment just opened, ex Phœnician. JOHN HALBERT.

CROUCH'S Leather School Bags, 1s. 6d. each. CROUCH'S Bazaar, 542, George-street.

CROUCH'S Mahogany Box of Mathematical Instruments, 7s. 6d. each. CROUCH'S Bazaar, 542, George-street.

CROUCH'S English Magic Lantern, with 12 slides, 18s. each CROUCH'S Bazaar, 542, George-street.

CROUCH'S Bazaar and Stores, great reduction in the price of every article.

COWPASTURE FRESH ROLL BUTTER.—WILLIAM SOUTH begs to inform his old friends and customers that he is the sole agent for the above butter, and he is happy to supply families with the same twice a week, Tuesdays and Fridays, at his stall Nos. 6 and 8, George-street Market. N.B.—Equal to any in Sydney.

PIANO for SALE, for £10.—Suitable for school practice. 51, Burton-street, near South Head Road, Woolloomooloo.

NEW GOODS, ex Cherokee.—WILLIAM ALLEN and COMPANY beg to intimate to Heads of Families, Settlers, and the public generally, that they have now landing, ex Cherokee, a varied assortment of Oilman's Stores, &c., &c., from some of the first export houses in London, and put up expressly to their order, viz.,
Batty and Co.'s—Bottled fruits, assorted, in 3-dozen cases
Pint pickles, ditto, in 3-dozen cases
Feast's—Pint onions, 3-dozen cases
Hill and Ledger's—Black currants, 3-dozen cases
White onions, pints, 3-dozen cases
Ditto, quarts, 2-dozen cases
Red cabbage, pints, 3-dozen cases
Crown table vinegar, quarts, 3-dozen cases
Custard powder, in packets
Calfsfoot jelly, quarts, 3-dozen cases
Quart, pint, and half-pint salad oils, in 2, 3, and 4 dozen cases
Jams and jellies, assorted, 4-dozen cases
Assorted sauces, 4-dozen cases
Mushroom ketchup, 4 dozen ditto
Curry, and mulligatawny pastes, 6-ditto ditto
Pictorial potted meats (beef, tongue, Strasbourg, and ham), 6-dozen cases
Anchovy and bloater pastes, 6 dozen cases
Red herrings, in tins
J. and J. Colman—No. 1 double superfine mustard, 1-lb. and half-pound bottles
Ditto ditto, in 7-lb. and 10 lb. tins
Ditto ditto, in ¼-lb. tinfoil packets (12-lb. boxes)
Taylor, Brothers—Homœopathic cocoa, in 14-lb. boxes, ½-lb. packets
Hexagon ditto, ditto, ditto
Soluble chocolate
Smith's essence of coffee (invaluable for travellers in the interior)
Nelson's—Patent opaque gelantine, in packets
Maccaroni and vermicelli, in great variety.
Liverpool salt, coarse and fine; washing soda
Wax-top parlour matches; French pickles, in 2 dozen cases, at 11s. per case of 2 dozen
35 tons flour, good sound American, at 17s. per 100-lb. bag, or in quantities of a ton, £16 per ton
Cheap sugars for the settlers: a quantity of congou tea, in half-chests, still on hand, will be cleared out at £3 per half-chest.
Orders executed with punctuality and despatch.
Observe the address—Sydney Tea Mart, Oriental and Turkey Coffee Depot, 476, late 317, George-street, opposite the Markets.
WILLIAM ALLEN and CO., proprietors.

WINES, Three, four, and five years in bottle. 1000 dozen Port and Sherry, very low price. J. C. PETERS, family wine merchant, Jamison-street, next New Bank Australasia.

BOTTLED ALE AND STOUT.—1000 casks London bottled, pints and quarts. J. C. PETERS.

BRANDY SUPERSEDED.—1000 cases of Glenlivet whisky, bottled in Scotland. J. C. PETERS.

NOTICE TO FAMILIES.—No house in the city can surpass the quality of wines, &c. as sent from the Stores of JAMES C. PETERS, next New Bank of Australasia. P.S.—A trial will suffice.

PIC-NIC PARTIES.—Parcels of choice wines, beers, &c., made up by J. C. PETERS.

REAL JAMAICA.—The only lot of pine-apple rum is at J. C. PETERS.

CASE GIN.—1000 cases, duty paid, very low price. J. C. PETERS, next New Bank of Australasia.

JOHN KEEP has on SALE
Collins' and Simmon's American picks
Window glass, paints, oils, and tarps
Shove's, square and round mouth, Nos. 5, 6, 7
Copper boat and slate nails, roves and tacks
3-bushel bags
Cut lath and patent nails
Black and tinned, oval, round and long handle frying pans
Broad, mortice, and falling axes
Colza oil, in 40 gallon drums
Saws, cross-cut, pit, hand, &c.
Files and rasps, of all descriptions
Leading, body, and shaft harness
Smiths' bellows, anvils and vyces
Iron bedsteads, tubular and solid post, tester and half-tester
Ditto stretchers, cots, and stamp bedsteads.
JOHN KEEP, Wholesale Ironmonger, Barrack-street.

FOR SALE, ex Recent Arrivals.—
Paperhangings, newest patterns
Galvanised iron telegraph wire, long lengths, 5 and 6 gauge
3-bushel bags
Oats
Ale and porter in bottle, Hibbert's, Roxby's, and Allsopp's
Irish whisky
Brandy
Rum, E. I. and Mauritius
Canvas, Nos. 1 to 6, of superior quality
Irish pork, in half-barrels, "prime."
MACNAMARA, SON, and CO., Wharf.

STEREOSCOPIC SLIDES.—The undersigned have received, by overland mail, an assortment of Slides of the newest designs, published by the London Stereoscopic Company, comprising—
Marriage Services of the Princess Royal
Coloured Ghosts
Ditto Irish Groups
Plain ditto Views
Ditto English ditto
Leviathan
Statuary
Manchester Exhibition
Crystal Palace.
E. and W. PAUL, Macquarie-place.

OATEN and LUCERNE HAY, in any quantity, at the Exchange Stores, Pitt and Bridge streets.

BELMONT SPERM CANDLES, on SALE by T. G. SAWKINS, Market Wharf.

FOR SALE, a snug Farm, of 60 acres, of the very best agricultural land in the neighbourhood of Sydney, being situated at Haslam's Creek, a little off the line of railroad between Sydney and Parramatta, and within a few minutes' walk of where the new station is to be erected immediately, at Haslam's Creek. The whole of the farm is fenced in with a new, substantial fence, together with the following improvements:—A very neat verandah cottage, containing entrance hall, drawing-room, parlour, three bedrooms, kitchen, and store-room. The house is substantially built of weatherboard and brick. There is also a coach-house, stable, fowl yard, piggery, stockyard, and a two-roomed house. About eight acres of the land are cleared and stumped, and under cultivation as an orangery and market garden; there are upwards of 200 orange trees, 50 apple, and about 100 other trees of various kinds. The above will be sold a bargain. The hut is let at £10 a year, to a very respectable tenant. One-half of the purchase money may remain on the property. Apply to JOHN MURPHY, 287, Palmer-street.

PYRMONT! PYRMONT!!—A few Freehold Allotments, close to the Bridge, FOR SALE. Apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, corner of George and Jamison streets.

TO BE SOLD, an excellent Gig and Saddle Mare, sound, perfectly quiet, and a really useful animal. A trial will be given. Apply to the Storekeeper, at LEATHES and BROWN'S, Market-street.

CASTIL BLAZE.

A FRENCH BIOGRAPHY.—BY JULES JANIN.

(Communicated.)

M. CASTIL BLAZE was beyond all question or opposition a real, earnest, and true spirit; a joyous spirit; a cheerful, transparent, intelligent, ever-ready spirit. To reckon by the vulgar era, his age was rather more than seventy-two years, but if you consulted his own vigorous calendar of time you and he might still have set him down for a young man. His were the accents of youth, with its joyous laugh, its inward pleasure and contentment. Alas! three weeks are scarcely gone since he was seated—no, scarcely seated,—here, in this place; chattering, laughing, and singing, and with animated action—with that intelligent glance of brightest light, the emanation of his soul,—he measured forth a true-love ditty, in perfect rhythm, written expressly in the ineffable transport of inspiration for his friend Giacomo Rossini, his comrade and his idol. "What think you," said he, "of my song?" And not content with reciting it, he sang it with the clearest voice, and all the lip and accent which become the most delicious poetry. Then he added, "I know Rossini will be pleased."

Once started, the dear fellow went a-head. His pace was lively and smart; he carolled as he went all the charming airs that whispered through the thronging temple of his memory, impressed with the conception, strong in the form and contour, living with the movement, sensitive to the passion of the theme. Let the grave folks say what they will who tell "the dead men's tales," and write obituaries and necrologies; let them call him "seventy-two"—it was not to be believed, though he recorded it of himself it was too improbable—some one else might be seventy-two—not he. He was so full of life, and then, besides, he was so good! Verily, he was fond of talking; he loved writing as well; and well he loved to sing. Moreover, let us add, no mortal being ever heard from his mouth a bitter word, or an offensive saying: a single expression unbecoming his great and noble character; no; nor an opinion that a gentleman need disown. He was pleased with life; but he loved it wisely, and honourably; he enjoyed it with all its charms, but with all its nobility. He told me, one day, that he knew himself to be the "*chevalier sans reproche et sans peur!*" and without changing his tone he began singing the air from Tancredi:—O patria!

Castil-Blaze was of good descent, springing from some Grandee of Spain amorous of the South of France, and forgetful of Seville or Madrid amidst the delicious scenes of Avignon, and he bore the stamp of gentleman upon him. Yet Castil-Blaze was altogether French, a Frenchman of the South, brisk and joyous, full of life and very pleasing, informed by that bright spirit of enjoyment born in the upper firmament. At a very early age he took the man upon him: at a very early age he became a father, kind, condescending, affectionate. He was never grave but when he spoke of his children; he was pathetic only when he mentioned his young wife, snatched from him so early and so mournfully. He married her just at the time when her father was making other arrangements for her; him, however, she accepted at once, and from the moment she became his wife, he encircled her with the solicitude of love, devotedness, acknowledgment and liberality. Alas, alas! she had now become the mother of three beauteous children; and in giving birth to a fourth, his young wife died! It was her truest consolation to know that her orphan babes would find a mother's and father's love in the same bosom. Thus the bereaved man when he most required a wife's support, found himself engaged in the difficulties of life with all its immediate and increasing urgency; and soon discovered that his energy and exertions must needs be doubled to fulfil his sacred duties. This drove him from the deep retirement of his province up to Paris, where, with his children, he resolved to seek two things most difficult of attainment, fame and fortune. He was a man of enterprise; his high spirit claimed distinction; his paternal bosom craved a competence. Unlike the mistaken people whom a little smoke and a little noise can satisfy, contented with precarious bread, and accustomed to the selfish cry that things will last their time, and after them the deluge! He had a nobler belief in the paternal mission; he left the smoke and noise to that unthriving crowd who liked them; and whenever the question arose within his breast, where were the means to enable him to overleap so many obstacles, the answer sprung up within him, like the answer of the general of an army beleaguering a place of strength:—"Well, well," said he, "I am no engineer—that is not my branch of business. Just make a way in for me to enter, and enter I will." But Castil Blaze did both; he made his way, and by his way he entered.

He brought with him a few casks of wine from Avignon, where the vineyards flourish and melody is loved, where wine and poetry gush from their proper source: these he wished to sell; he brought, besides, a few songs, sun-lit and genial, to take the ear of our chiller people. One evening, while busy at his desk, arranging his compositions, his children sleeping in their cradles round him, there rose upon the sky, with sudden flame, the terrifying burst of an immense conflagration. One would have cried, "All Troy's on fire,—Ucalegon 's is all a-blaze." But he exclaimed, "Ye sprites of fire, your task is achieved! and all my fortune burnt to cinders! But ye have done your worst, my children sleep in safety."

It was not easy to conquer our friend; and the next morning after the disaster, he had already formed his plans. He had now no time to lose, and he was prepared to strike a decisive blow without delay, for which all was ready. He knew distinctly what he had to do, and felt confident in the result.

He had come to Paris, rich in poems, songs, and melodies—all *chefs-d'œuvre*—with an entire baggage-train of airs and tunes, enough to stock an Italian improvisatore. Moreover, he had Rossini by heart—Rossini, that new meteor, or rather that new sun, of the musical world. At that time Rossini was not the absolute master of Paris, as he was then monarch of the soul and spirit of Castil-Blaze; there was no rival in Paris, no antagonist to his genius,—none to his marvellous, surpassing, all-creative power; and it was a thing inconceivable to Castil-Blaze, he could not understand, that Paris did not rise in joy, in triumph, and rejoicing holiday at the mere name of Rossini.

But Rossini was not known in Paris; not a word of him. I must teach these Parisians Rossini's music; they must commence with the alphabet, and when they can read him a little, they shall begin to listen to him, and when I have changed their Italian style, their Italian recitative, I will place within their reach those marvels of music which I, and I alone, have studied and know by heart—Le Barbier de Seville, Otello, L'Italienne a Alger. Such was his plan, and within two days after adopting this resolution with himself, you might have seen this pilgrim from Vaucluse, unlucky and unknown, knock at the hospitable and intelligent door of the *Journal des Debats*. In those days, as now, the door was open to all gifted visitors—"Come in." He entered; he was received by that excellent man, that rare and marvellous being, whose very name is still a talisman of hope, a charm, a grace, a power of good counsel, by M. Bertin the elder; and straightway, without flinching under that piercing glance, and that superb brow which intimidates the most daring, the stranger told M. Bertin that the language of musical criticism was yet unknown, and that its earliest words were yet to be uttered in the *Journal des Debats*.—No, Monsieur! it is all very well if your critic writes of music and singers worthy of applause and esteem; but if, into the bargain, your critic should himself be a musician, knowing at the same time what he ought to say, and what he has to say, then, don't you see, his teaching would have more authority, more weight, more vehemence. This was the purport of his words; but his language was more persuasive than I can give it, and he added, "The misfortune is that the musical disputes of the last century, involving so many curious subjects, and so many interests, above all so many topics for the public press, had been produced and conducted by writers who did not know a single note of music. There was Grimm, for instance; there was Diderot, Marmontel, La Harpe, or the doctor Acaquia: none of them musicians; none of them listened to. Jean Jaques Rosseau alone, in the midst of the confusion, deserved the honour of being heard, because he had composed the music of the 'Devin du Village;' but seeing he was assailed by non-musical opponents, and by Voltaire himself, the most ignorant of all mankind in musical concerns, it came to pass that he alone who had a right to speak in the dispute was forcibly put to silence, and driven from the Opera."

To these arguments, undeniable in themselves, Castil-Blaze subjoined proofs of all sorts, commentaries, parentheses. He spoke with rapidity, he spoke well, and felt that he gained attention. At length, he finally drew from his pocket an Article all complete, and signed with three exes, thus, XXX. He took his leave, humming a favourite air of Louis XV.:—

J'ai perdu mon serviteur—
Rien n'egale mon malheur!

The day following this conversation, on which depended his whole destiny, Castil-Blaze opened the *Journal des Debats*, beheld—what did he behold? He beheld, sir, his First Article gloriously installed at the foot of those columns, in which daring pens—the

pens of France—set forth her eloquent politics—XXX. There, said he, henceforth behold my stars, my belt.— * * *.

That same day the public owned him. The style which he had invented was superb; the hero, Rossini, whom he celebrated, was accepted. "In this lower state," says Madame de Stael, "we only begin things." The truth is not to be controverted; but that is the very reason why we should begin well, at the right time—at the happy moment when our coming is a welcome! A moment earlier you come too soon. Four-and-twenty-hours after you come too late. Castil-Blaze came at the right time! He came when there was a necessity among us to sound the praises of Rossini and his works. He spoke, not merely as a brilliant genius yielding himself to the emotions of the orchestra, but also as an accomplished musician, who for the first time unfolded and explained a choice production, but submitted it to a complete and pervading analysis. He swayed forthwith an acknowledged sceptre, and became at once a potentate confessed.

And as, after all, musical men are mostly men of genius, and as it surely is not more difficult to write with feeling and taste an elegant critique than to compose a fugue or a finale, it resulted that, after the example of this great writer, musicians generally became critics, and for once, at least, in this species of jury-trial of which Castil-Blaze had been the inventor, it might be affirmed that henceforth professors of music would be tried by their peers.

You comprehend how, henceforward, the three stars become a person—a somebody—a dominion. He brandished in his powerful grasp renown at least, if not glory. He took part in every action fought within the realms of music—ever ready to mingle in the fray. Fervent he was, and fiery; but intellectual withal. He drew attention to his critiques by his living phrases, his good humour, the gaiety, the health, and innate satisfaction of his soul. He felt and cherished with affection his happy style of addressing the public mind; and, being sure on all his topics, he delivered himself without hesitation or effort, so that every dissertation was a victory. He was playful, yet he struck a blow; he was playful when he rolled his thunder; in his scorn he was playful, yet terrible. As for the proud, he brought them down; the humble he encouraged; their difficulties he cleared away, decorating their abasement. Sometimes he was the wolf—at times the lamb, the dove, the ant, the oak, the rose-bush. He might be bent, but never broken. To sum all, he worked unceasingly, and in every department. If it were not a book, it was for the daily Press; the Opera, the Théâtre-Italien, concert or chorus-hall. He argued, he jested, he contended, he exhorted. He was at once the army and the general; he bore the standard, and he was the maker thereof. There was activity, force, genius, energy, eloquence, and pathos, ever attended by that happy temper which nothing could discourage, and which was no less to M. Castil-Blaze than Turenne's horse la Pie, or his sword to M. the Prince de Condé.

So far so good. And now you may perceive how, thanks to those three Exes, Messieurs the *Parisians of Paris* and a thousand other places, first began to find out what music was. Then they first discovered that it was an important art to learn to listen; and when they could abide the analysis of harmony they might be trusted to hear a little music beyond the walls of the *Opera Comique*, where they went too often, and of the *Théâtre-Italien*, which they visited too rarely. All hail to every good listener! and if ever there was a good listener on earth, M. Castil-Blaze was he. Forthwith he set to work, with analysis and translation, a critic to be trusted in the morning—at night, poet and musician, each and all. Such was his success, that France, just capable of the *Opera Comique*, full suddenly listened to the choicest and rarest productions of all time, both past and present, of Spain and Italy, presented in choicest French, in mingled prose and poetry.

At first, all listened meek; afterwards they all began to sing. People who had never heard of Rossini or of Mozart, of Cimarosa or of Weber, all at once, thanks to the brave, earnest Castil-Blaze, were now most intimate with their melodies. Armed with his pen, or his orchestral baton, he gave to the public the style and time of those marvels which had hitherto been the exclusive enjoyment of the frequenters of the Théâtre-Italien.

That wonder of wonders, *Le Barbier de Seville*, with its profuse gaiety, its charm, and its good humour, in which the spirit of Beaumarchais sparkled, and the tranquil joy of Rossini beamed, straightway found a welcome with all the world, that loved and sang and learned by heart its delightful scenes. There was the *Pie Voleuse*, which youths and greybeards repeated; there was the Don Juan, which Molière first produced, and Mozart took from him, now finally brought forward, thanks to Castil-Blaze. Thus, thanks to Castil-Blaze, Beaumarchais once more owned *his Barbier*, adopted by Rossini. To Shakspeare he restored *Othello*; he brought forward the Euryanthe of Weber; and he himself translated *La Flûte Enchantée* and the *Marriage Secret*.

Recollect, moreover, the success hitherto unequalled on any Parisian stage, a success of ten entire years, a triumph unhoped for in the profundities of the Odeon, and all classes of strolling minstrels—he called it *Robin des Bois*,—it was the *Freyschütz* of Weber.

Robin des Bois was quite a fortune to him. It made Castil-Blaze an easy man, and often and often in his highest spirits he has counted up to me the sum which every song in *Freyschütz* has brought him—*a thousand crowns*. Yes, he repeated,—*a thousand crowns*; he would sing, and count upon his fingers while he sang:*—

"What zeal is waking."
Thousand Crowns.
"Huntsman stirring."
Thousand Crowns.
"When day is breaking."
Thousand Crowns.
"No demurring."
Thousand Crowns.

This was the burden of his song, its chorus:—

Crown, crown, O derry down:
La, la! la, la! la, la!

—— At least, friend, your "derry down" was given in to the bargain?

—— No, no, quoth he:
"Crown, crown, O derry down."
Thousand Crowns.

Then turning to our common friend, M. Hugo, who was much amused:—Do you the like, said he, and I will own you for a brother.

Those were delightful times, and Castil-Blaze, what a happy man was he!

He had now attained to great celebrity; he had realized an ample fortune; he had married both his daughters well, and had seen his son grow up a true critic, a poet, an imaginative genius. His grandchildren, all innocence and mirth, encircled him with their pleasant joys. His friends—he retained them every one; and for enemies—he never had any. His songs were sung, and his books perused. He had written, moreover, a clever work on Molière, called *Molière Musicien*, in those pages, born of his leisure hours, the reader felt that he was wafted into the pleasures of the south, murmuring with the guitar, and the fantastic dance; the serenade; the wakeful, chattering, smiling balcony. He was indeed a happy man. He loved, and was loved; all hands were extended to him, and every door was open to him. He was received with smiles, and welcomed everywhere. True he was to his native Avignon; true to his post, to his house, his garden, his children, his grandchildren, and his mother—another worthy scion of the race. He loved Rossini, who came to him from Italy, and loved him tenderly, insomuch that the tomb only sundered them; and whose love might well gratify this noble being whom all men honoured, wept for, and regretted. Happy, happy life and cheaply-bought content; free from all craving for poor distinctions which troubled not his thoughts, though other men make themselves miserable to obtain and are jealous if they miss them. Mortal among mortal men! O, splendid being whom I loved: joyance that animated us. O, hopeful visage, with your pleasing smile, and tranquil brow! O, well-known accents! O, singer with the veil of silver hairs! Who, henceforward shall pour forth these triumphs of your art the *Chant des Thermopyles*, and the song of *Roi René*?

* Chasseur diligent
Mille écus!
Quelle ardeur te dévore
Mille ecus!
Tu pars dès l'aurore
Mille ecus!
Tojuour content
Mille ecus!
Trou, trou! la la! la la! la la!

THE ARCTIC FIRMAMENT.—The intense beauty of the arctic firmament can hardly be imagined. It looked close above our heads, with its stars magnified in glory, and the very planets twinkling so much as to baffle the observations of the astronomer. I have trodden the deck when the life of earth seemed suspended—its movements, its sounds, its colouring, its companionship; and as I looked on the radiant hemisphere circling above me, as if rendering worship to the unseen Centre of Light, I have ejaculated, in humility of spirit, "Lord, what is man, that thou art mindful of him?" And then I have thought of the kindly world we had left, with its revolving sunlight and shadow, and the other stars that gladden it in their changes, and the hearts which warmed to us there, till I lost myself in memories of those who are gone, and they bore me back to the stars again.—Dr. Kane.

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at half-past three o'clock.

BRIDGE OVER WOLLOMBI BROOK.

Mr. PIDDINGTON asked the hon. Secretary for Lands and Public Works, "Whether the Government is aware that the Cockfighter's Bridge, over the Wollombi Brook, was partly washed away by a heavy flood many months since; and when the inhabitants of the district may hope to see a new bridge erected, or the old one repaired?"

Mr. ROBERTSON, in reply, said it had been found that the amount set aside for that work by the previous Government was not sufficient to meet the tenders for the erection of a new bridge; and also that, as there was not much traffic on the road with which it was connected, it had been thought undesirable to appropriate a larger sum for the purpose than the £260 already voted, and that was found inadequate. The Government had no intention of repairing the bridge.

REFORM OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. MURRAY asked the Colonial Secretary, "Whether the Government will introduce, during the present session, any measures for reforming the constitution of the Legislative Council?"

Mr. COWPER replied, Government had no intention of introducing, during the present session, such a measure as that referred to in the hon. member's question.

TENDERS FOR CROWN LANDS.

Mr. FORSTER moved,—"That an Address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House—1. A return of all tenders, received by the Executive Government since the year 1848, of Crown lands situated or purporting to be situated in the district of Wide Bay and Burnett, Port Curtis, Leichhardt, and Maranoa, specifying, in each case, date of tender and of receipt thereof; party or parties tendering; amount of premium, if any, offered; Commissioner of Crown Lands for the district at time of tender, and Commissioner who reported thereon; date and nature of report; whether tender was accepted or rejected, and, if rejected, the reasons for rejection. 2. A return of all leases, issued by the Executive Government, of Crown lands situated or purporting to be situated in the districts aforesaid, specifying, in each case, name of lessee; date of acceptance of tender or application; date of lease and term for which granted; amount of rent charged, and amount thereof due, or actually received by the Government at date of return. 3. A return of all licenses granted by the Executive Government since the year 1848, for annual or other such temporary occupation of Crown lands situated or purporting to be situated in the districts aforesaid, specifying, in each case, name of licensee; date of application, receipt and acceptance thereof by the Government; date of license and term for which granted; amount of rent or license fee; and amount thereof due, or actually received by the Government at date of return. 4. A return of all reserves of Crown lands established in the district aforesaid, specifying, in each case, the purpose of such reserve; whether or not previously or at present in occupation, and on what terms; name of such occupant, if any; and how much of such reserve has been actually sold. 5. Copies of all correspondence between the Executive Government and any Commissioner of Crown Lands or other person on the subject of alteration of the boundaries of any of the districts aforesaid. 6. Copies of all correspondence between the Executive Government and any Commissioner of Crown Lands or other person on the subject of rejection of tenders or applications for leases or occupation licenses, or of alleged delay or neglect on the part of any Commissioner of Crown Lands to report thereon."

He had no doubt that every hon. member at all acquainted with the squatting districts, would be fully aware of the value of the information which these returns would disclose. Any one who had given the slightest attention to the Orders in Council, would perceive that the present system of taking up runs was that of tender. He believed that the original theory or intention of the framers of these Orders in Council was to give to the discoverer and first settler of the waste lands, a preferent right of occupation until the land was required for sale, or for the more civilised purposes of man. So far, however, from that being the case, it very frequently happened that the original occupants or pioneers of the wilderness had to give place to new comers, and thus a great deal of injustice and loss was sustained which, he believed, the framers of the Orders in Council never contemplated. One great objection to the existing system was the power conferred upon the Crown Land Commissioners, who, in cases of tenders, had the power of influencing the decision in favour of any applicant they might think proper. He believed, moreover, that the framers of the Orders in Council never contemplated that the right of selecting runs should be limited to particular localities in the manner hitherto insisted upon. He believed rather that their intention was to extend the right of choice over the whole district, as far as the sea coast. At present the Commissioners were obliged, often against their own will, to visit and inspect every run tendered for, and in this way the door was opened to a great deal of injustice and oppression, never intended by the Orders in Council. He had no doubt also that much of the injustice experienced under the present system was owing to the indolence or incompetency of the officials; and in order to prove this the honorable member cited a case in which he had tendered for a run or runs on the frontiers of the Wide Bay district, but which owing to a mistake in the description of the boundaries for which he was in no way responsible, he had never been able to secure, although his applications had extended over a period of five years. He had thus experienced a considerable amount of loss and hardship for no purpose whatever, and as he knew that the same thing was incident to every occupant of Crown Lands, he was desirous that all the available information upon the subject, should be laid before the House. In the case to which he referred not only had he suffered considerable injustice, but the country had been deprived of a considerable amount of revenue. Then, again, the system of making reserves, was a source of much injustice and inconvenience upon which he thought the returns asked for could throw considerable light. Of course, if the Government had any enquiry pending in reference to this subject, he would not insist upon the production of papers calculated to prejudice the result; but he hoped that in any system the Government might introduce for the management of the Crown lands they would adopt the principle of giving a preference of occupancy to the discoverer and first settler of Crown lands. Of course, he admitted that this preferent right should only exist so long as the lands were not required for sale, or for any purposes of general improvement.

Mr. ROBERTSON would not occupy the time of the House by going at length on the arguments of the hon. member, but he would say at once that had the hon. member conferred with him on the subject, the information sought to be obtained by the resolution might have been furnished in a more ready and simple manner. But, while agreeing in the main with what fell from the hon. member, there was one passage to which he took exception, though it had been cheered by the hon. member for the South Riding, Mr. Donaldson, and by the hon. member for the Murrumbidgee.

Mr. HAY observed that he had not cheered any sentiment whatever during the course of the previous speaker's remarks.

Mr. ROBERTSON heard cheers from that side of the table, and he was under the impression that the hon. member (Mr. Hay) had joined in them. However, he must say that he entirely dissented from the principle that had been laid down by the hon. member for the Murray,—that the first discoverer of land should be the occupier of it until the same was sold.

Mr. FORSTER: I did not say so; I said the first discoverer and settler, or occupier, should hold the land until the same was required for public purposes, or for public sale.

Mr. ROBERTSON nevertheless dissented from the principle; he would never agree to such a doctrine as that, and though he had not conferred with his colleagues upon the subject, he had no doubt but that they also would never agree to such a doctrine. When it was remembered that the honorable members opposite were opposed to any reduction in the upset price of land from twenty shillings an acre, it would be seen that the first discoverer or occupier of land would be the sole possessor of it for ever, because there were vast tracts of country that never would be worth that amount. He was disposed to give to the first settler of the waste lands of the colony great advantages, but he would not affirm the principle which would give to them the uncontrolled right to the land till some contingency arose such as would call for the sale of the land for public purposes. He hoped such a concession as that to the first discoverer would never be sanctioned by the House. With regard to the first resolution calling for the returns of all tenders, &c., he must say it would greatly increase the expences of the Government, and increase the business of the offices if it was carried; but while stating this, he must add that the Government had no objection to furnish all the information in their power upon the subject. He would also inform the honorable member that already a pamphlet was in course of publication which would give all necessary information upon this particular head—information which would greatly facilitate persons desirous of selecting runs in the interior still unoccupied in doing so. He did not think, therefore, under these circumstances, that the country ought to be put to the expense of printing these returns, especially when it was considered that perhaps as many as forty tenders in some cases were sent in for a single run. With reference to the second resolution, the information asked for in it would be furnished to the public in a more popular form, in the pamphlet to which he alluded, than by acting in accordance with the terms of the resolution; and he hoped, therefore, that the honorable member would not press the resolution. He might make the same observations with regard to the third resolution. He thought it was extremely desirable that returns of all reserves of Crown lands in certain districts should be furnished, and he was obliged to the honorable member for calling attention to the subject in time to have these returns included in the pamphlet to which he alluded. With reference to the sixth resolution, he might say that it would involve an enormous expenditure of the public money to furnish the returns therein called for, and he hoped the honorable member would consent to some amendment of it. These returns would apply to every pastoral district in the colony. ("No" from Mr. Forster.) He said yes; these returns would apply to every district in the colony. And really these returns would be so voluminous, and the expense of furnishing them would be so great, he thought the honorable member ought not to call for them. As he said before, the Government were not opposed to the resolutions in principle, but he hoped the honorable member would be content to await the publication of the pamphlet to which he had alluded.

Mr. DONALDSON should not have taken any part in the discussion of the matter before the House, but for the manner in which the hon. member (Mr. Robertson) had commented upon the "Hear, hear," which had fallen from him during the remarks of the hon. member for Murray. He could not understand why the hon. member, a Cabinet Minister, should take it upon himself to animadvert upon words which were strictly parliamentary. He had a perfect right, and he felt justified in cheering the sentiment expressed by the hon. member for the Murray—that the first discoverer and occupier of wild runs should enjoy the same until such time as they were required for public purposes—that was, for sale. But the hon. member for the three counties was always in the habit of speaking in such terms of the pastoral occupiers of the country, and of the squatters generally, as if they were public robbers whom he thought it a duty to destroy. That hon. member, in his place as a Cabinet Minister in that House, took every opportunity of villifying the squatters. He (Mr. Donaldson) did not know why, unless that the hon. member laboured under some impression that they appropriated the lands upon some unfair terms. He was justified in cheering the remarks of the honorable member, and he maintained that the first discoverer of unoccupied Crown lands had a better right than any one else to occupy them on the same terms which the Government laid down as the terms of occupancy. He objected to members of the Government taking every opportunity to hound down those who were the only great producers in the country—the squatters—and he would advise them before they attempted farther to destroy that interest to take care that they had secured some better interest in its stead. He had no idea to allow perpetual attacks to be made upon gentlemen who were the great producers of the country, and who at the time held their lands upon the terms laid down by the law.

Mr. ROBERTSON denied that he had ever at any time attempted to injure the pastoral interests of the country; nor did he deny that those who first discovered and settled upon the waste lands of the colony ought to have a preferent claim to all others. He maintained, however, that there ought to be some figure or limit set to the term of occupancy, so that it might not altogether depend upon the time when that land might be required for sale.

Mr. HAY said, the hon. member had attempted to justify what he had said in the lengthened explanation he had made to the House. But he must say he thought he took the opportunity, in the course of his first speech, of saying severe things with regard to the hon. member for South Riding on account of the cheer he gave to the sentiment of the hon. member for Murray. He must acknowledge that, notwithstanding his explanation, he spoke in severe terms of the honorable member, and this sentiment, which he concluded emanated from this side of the House, that the first occupant of land had the best right to occupy it in perpetuity. He did not cheer the sentiment of the hon. member for Murray, because he felt it was rather loosely expressed and would not stand investigation. He thought it was not only to the mere discoverer of the land that this title should be given, but the first occupant and holder of land ought to have the land on such terms as the Government thought fit. He considered that the old way in which land was occupied embodied a more correct principle than the principle that was adopted in the regulations of the last few years. The mischief that had been incurred under the present law was very great, because it prevented the beneficial occupation of the land, which would otherwise have taken place. Large gaps of land were left unoccupied, and this, he conceived, had given rise to many of the difficulties they had had to encounter with the aborigines, because the flat lands had been taken up by speculators, with no desire of occupying them, but simply expecting that they would be able to turn them to account. He did not think it was necessary to have all these returns in order to amend the law in this respect. He very much regretted that the House did not sanction some legislation in an early part of responsible Government, in order to enable the Executive to frame regulations, and which would be an improvement of those at present in force. As the law at present stood the Executive felt great difficulty in putting its regulations into force, because they could not recommend regulations without infringing the law as it stood. It was on this ground that he, for his own part, was anxious that such legislation would take place as would enable the Government to deal with this question, and with that object a bill was introduced during the first session of responsible Government, in order to re-enact the old law, with such modifications as would enable the present regulations to be improved upon by the Government. He scarcely thought the hon. member who had called for these returns was aware of the amount of work that would be thrown upon these departments if they were granted. He was sure the hon. member did not wish to give unnecessary labour, and, besides, he did not think the evils of this system required that these returns should be made. With respect to the 4th return, he did not think it was absolutely necessary in order to enable the Government or this House to sanction such a measure as would do away with the present state of things. He thought the object of the hon. member would be answered by the debate that had taken place, more especially as the hon. Secretary for Lands had promised most of the information in a pamphlet that was about to be issued.

Mr. LEE said he certainly agreed with the hon. member for Murray that the system of tendering was a bad system. He was of opinion that the squatters should go on to the runs, and settle down on them. He referred hon. members to the fact that 400 or 500 miles of the banks of the Murray, from Fort Bourke, had been taken up not by squatters, but by persons who monopolised the country for speculation, and which they had afterwards sold, at £1000 and £2000 per station, to the parties who now occupied them. If that country had been taken up by squatters it was very likely that the whole of the country would have been occupied and covered with stock. He certainly should support the hon. member's motion, and he did hope that the tendering system would be done away with. He said—let every squatter look after his own run, and occupy it until it was wanted.

Mr. FORSTER replied: He was not disposed to say that the hon Secretary for Lands and Works' remarks had the design of destroying the pastoral interests. He accounted for the hon. member's remarks from his love of popularity. He did not accuse the hon. member of wishing to pervert anything he had said, but he thought the hon. member looked upon himself as bound to disperse popular sentiments whenever he had the opportunity. He had, therefore, listened with complacency and some entertainment to his remarks. Although the hon. Secretary for Lands and Public Works had misunderstood his remarks, they had been tolerably explained by hon. members who followed him. The hon. member objected to the first discoverer of country having a right to possess it until it was required by the State. It was not his intention, in saying this, that a vested right should be given to the first occupant, or that the occupier should have it on his own terms, as the hon. member stated. He implied only that the first occupant should have a prior claim to it under such regulations as were put forth by the Government. He did not think it right to annex the condition when he made his first statement, because he did not anticipate being misunderstood. To whom, he asked, if the first occupant was deprived of the right, would he give it? Could any one have a better right but the one who occupied it, provided he did not occupy the land to the exclusion of those who required it for more important purposes, such as settlement, or in the improvement of the soil, in the way which the squatter did not? If he understood the hon. member correctly he objected to the first resolution on the ground of expense, and that he promised to give the information he asked for in the second, third, and fourth resolutions in the shape of a pamphlet, he would therefore withdraw them. The fifth resolution he did not feel inclined to press. He admitted it was open to the objection of the hon. member, that it involved a great amount of correspondence, but still he thought it was necessary that the other returns should be granted. The sixth resolution he was a first inclined to amend to meet the wishes of the hon. Secretary for Lands and Works, but at the suggestion of hon. members opposite he begged to put the sixth resolution as it stood.

The sixth resolution was then put and carried.

CONTINGENT NOTICES OF MOTION.

After a contingent notice of motion given by Mr. CRIBB,

The SPEAKER said: These contingent notices of motion have now become so long, that I think the best course for me to adopt would be to have them printed on a separate sheet. It is absolutely necessary that matter in the votes and proceedings should be as condensed as possible. The Government printer has only a limited time to print these votes and proceedings in order that they may be circulated at a proper time in the morning to be of service to hon. members. If the House sees no objection, therefore, I will have the contingent notices of motion printed on a separate sheet. (Hear, hear.)

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. DONALDSON moved, "That an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House copies of all Correspondence and other Papers relating to the removal of Captain Pockley from the office of Harbour Master in the port of Sydney, and of Mr. Drew from that of Secretary to the Steam Navigation Board, and Accountant to the Light Pilot, and Navigation Board of Sydney." He said he did not wish to found upon this motion any charge against the Government; but he thought there were two or three principles involved which should be discussed. In the first place, he set his face altogether against any principle which would sanction the removal of the appointees of one Government by a succeeding Government. That he believed was the case in America: the new President and his friends came in, and the ex-President and his friends went out; but such a system struck at the root of the public service in reference to its efficiency. He set his face against it entirely. In the next place, although he did not object to the relatives of gentlemen in office being appointed to the Government service—although he did not object to nepotism *per se* (a nephew, a cousin, or a brother might be the best man for the place)—he did object to an unmistakeably good man being displaced without any reason, to make way for a cousin, a nephew, or a brother, or any other relative. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the House would agree to the principles he maintained in reference to this matter. Not having the full information before him he could not, of course, know all the circumstances attending the dismissal of the gentlemen whose names appeared in the resolution, but he believed them to be pretty much as follows:—Captain Pockley was appointed to the office of harbour master and superintendent under a board that was to have been established by the late Government. He was a gentleman of unblemished reputation, thoroughly fit to discharge his duty, and he did discharge that duty faithfully and well. Mr. Drew was also a gentleman of irreproachable character — in every respect equal to Mr. Pockley, of great attainments, and thoroughly fit for his appointment—that of secretary to the Board. They found that both these gentlemen had been *chassed* without any reason—as far as he (Mr. Donaldson) could find, touching themselves—unless because they had been appointed by him. He had seen one or two letters in reference to the matter, and they contained no pretence on the part of the Government that either Mr. Pockley or Mr. Drew had been guilty of misconduct, or that they were not in every respect fit to be employed and to be retained in the service of the Government, but they found that a nephew of the hon. the Secretary for Lands and Public Works (Mr. Wiltshire) had kicked out Mr. Drew, and that Captain Pockley was not retained in his office. Captain Pockley was appointed harbour master, and when the Government did away with the Light, Pilot, and Navigation Board they still continued the office of harbour master; and it was not altogether a principle, but it was a practice that, when a department was cut down, or the salaries reduced, the head of that department should have the priority of claim to be retained in office. That principle, however, had also been overridden: Mr. Crook, a junior to Captain Pockley in every way, being put in that gentleman's place, and Captain Pockley sent about his business. Of course this might be explained, but he wished to hear it explained. Then, in connection with this, they had the matter which had just come before the House. They had a cousin of the Premier put into office over the head of one gentleman, and a nephew of the Secretary for Lands and Public Works over another.

Mr. R. CAMPBELL said there was no objection on the part of the Government to produce these papers, and he thought the production of them would show that there had been no improper exercise of the patronage of the Crown, nor anything approaching to nepotism in reference to appointments alluded to. He endorsed every word the hon. member for the South Riding had advanced in reference to the principles which should actuate Governments in reference to appointments. With reference to the gentlemen alluded to he observed that in consequence of the proposed measure, brought in by the Parker administration, for the establishment of a Light, Pilot, and Navigation Board being negatived, there was no further use for their services. In the Estimates there was a provision made for a superintendant, a harbour-master, and a secretary, at the following salaries: superintendent £600, secretary £450, and the Harbour master from £300 to £400. When he (Mr. Campbell) took office he felt that the appointment of superintendent was not necessary, and that the expenses of the department could be considerably reduced without impairing its efficiency. The services of Mr. Drew and Mr. Pockley were not required in consequence of the vote of the House to which he had alluded, and Mr. Crook, the assistant harbour-master, was made harbour master at a salary of £400. One would have supposed from the observations of the hon. gentleman opposite, that these gentlemen had been a long time in the Government service, and that therefore they were entitled to consideration—but what was the fact?—they had only been nine months in that service.

Mr. DONALDSON: How long has Mr. Wilshire been in the service?

Mr. CAMPBELL wondered how it was the hon. gentleman did not make some such charge as the present when Mr. Bankroft was superseded. But if the gentlemen who had been recently removed had any claim to make upon the Government for remuneration — according to rule, they might send in that claim and it would be attended to. He received from Mr. Wilshire information in reference to the department, and he contended that when officers of a department gave information whereby economy and efficiency could be maintained, some degree of reward was due to them. On making enquiries, he had no hesitation in making a reduction in the department. In reference to Mr. Drew, the hon. gentleman observed that that officer went to his (Mr. Campbell's) office to enquire what was to be the result of the projected reform; and he must say the way in which he (Mr. Drew) received the information, and the charges he made against the Government, were such as to call forth from him (Mr. Campbell) a statement that he could not recommend him as fit to hold a Government situation. This was the reason why Mr. Drew had received no consideration at his hands. He denied *in toto* the imputation of nepotism cast by the hon. member opposite. In reference to the matter of Lieutenant Seaver, he would just remark that there was nothing to justify the hon. member in saying he had kept back any portion of the papers asked for. When asked for papers concerning Lieutenant Seaver, he did not think it necessary, in answer to that request, to lay additional papers before the House in reference to another case—that of Captain Livingstone.

Mr. WILLIAMSON said, as a member of that House, unconnected with the Government, and to some extent acquainted with the matter under discussion, he begged to say a few words before the question was put. He would just allude to the appointments to the Light, Pilot, and Navigation Board which had been made by the hon. member for the South Riding. At the time those appointments were made he believed the hon. member intended to remodel the constitution of the harbour arrangements, and that remodeling, he (Mr. Williamson) thought was not required. He might state that he had known Captain Pockley for many years, and had always found him an upright and intelligent gentleman; and Mr. Drew, as far as he was aware, was well qualified to fill the place he had occupied with credit. But he, for one, had regretted to see Captain Pockley, who was comparatively younger in the service, put over the shoulders of Mr. Crook, who had been in the service of the colony for twenty years, and was well qualified for fulfilling the duties connected with the office appointed. The bill constituting the Board had been rejected by a former Parliament, and the estimate for the service had not been passed, but the gentlemen appointed had continued to do duty. It was thought by the present Government that this portion of the service might again be reduced to the small number of officers who had done the duties since Captain Pockley was removed. He (Mr. Williamson) thought the appointment of a Superintendent of Harbours was an essential one, provided the duty of the officer was to survey all the out-harbours and report as to pilots and lights other than those of Sydney; while at the same time, under his instructions, he should not be a member of the Pilot Board. He could give several instances of the want of such an officer; but he was prepared to admit that the Government took a wise step in reducing this department, for it was now in a better state of efficiency than it had been for twenty years, and the Government had thereby saved £600 a year. He was not aware of the grounds for the discharge of Mr. Drew, nor of the reasons for the appointment of Mr. Wilshire to his place. He considered the late appointment of the Harbour Master for Newcastle had devolved upon a gentleman whom, from his (Mr. Williamson's) own personal acquaintance, he knew to be admirably fitted for the situation.

Mr. ROBERTSON said the appointment of Mr. Drew was one of that kind which was complained of in Mr. Wentworth's well-known grievance report, for he was at the time only on half-pay, and not a settled inhabitant of this country. He did not wish to take exception to that appointment, and he had told the hon. Colonial Treasurer that it was not right to remove him, as Mr. Drew had some claims to the appointment. But he was informed that Mr. Wilshire had been for a long time in the service of the colony, and besides Mr. Drew had acted so offensively towards the hon. Colonial Treasurer as to induce that gentleman to decline to give him employment in his department. Mr. Wilshire, it would thus be seen, had made his way irrespective of any efforts for his promotion on his (Mr. Robertson's) part; he was first an older servant, and the other gentleman had behaved offensively to the head of the department, and by the new arrangement a saving of nearly £1000 a-year had been effected. It was usual for the hon. member for the South Riding to talk about nepotism; but although the Government might not in past appointments find any bearing the name of that hon. member, yet there might be found some bearing the name of Manning and Darvall. He believed the people of this country would be more satisfied with the appointment to office of any gentleman who was a *bona fide* colonist, and who had by marriage or otherwise become related to a large portion of the community. Mr. Wilshire's grandfather had come to this colony many years ago, under a high appointment; his father had also been in the service of the country, and he himself was now working his way upward in such a manner as would make it difficult for the ingenuity of the hon. member for the South Riding to find anything discreditable in his appointment.

Mr. DONALDSON would like to know what really had been done by Mr. Drew that was offensive to the hon. Colonial Treasurer, because he might have been smarting under what he considered an injustice, or at least a grievance, and he was right, if such was the case, as he (Mr. Donaldson) believed, in making some comment upon his case. He hoped the hon. member would recall the opinion he had expressed as to Mr. Drew's conduct.

Mr. R. CAMPBELL, in reply, said what he had done in this matter was on record, and would be in the papers to be produced.

Motion put and agreed to.

BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN SUB-MARINE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. DONALDSON moved, "That the petition presented by him on the 7th instant, in reference to a Sub-marine Electric Telegraph between Great Britain and Australia, be printed." The hon. member said it was difficult to make gentlemen who lived abroad to understand the rules of that House, so as to obtain legislative sanction to their purposes. It was on the account that he, in presenting the petition and bill of the gentlemen entering into this project, had not complied with the rules of that House, that he had not attempted to introduce the bill. But, as it was competent to the House to receive the petition, he took that, which was the only opportunity he could have, for making a few remarks on the motion for printing it. The gentlemen who projected the telegraphic line alluded to, had been connected with the construction of submarine telegraph in the Mediterranean sea, they having connected Corsica with the main land. They now proposed to connect with the line between Europe, through the valley of the Euphrates, to India; a further extension through south-eastern Asia, Java, Sumatra, and Timor, to this colony. Such a great scheme might be called Utopian, but when they reflected upon the wonderful things which had been accomplished within the last few years, he thought they would be warranted in believing that within the term of an ordinary life this communication with Europe would be effected. It was a most important question for this country, as it was scarcely possible to overestimate the advantages to be derived from the successful issue of such a project; for it would bring this country into as close communication with London as England had formerly been with Calais. He thought he was justified in recommending the gentlemen who had originated the subject, and he would read a communication from them to a gentleman in this city who had taken some interest in the matter.

17, Bucklersbury, London, 16th February, 1858.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to the communications we have already had the pleasure of addressing to you upon this subject, we now take the opportunity of urging you to lose no time in presenting the petition and bill which we forwarded to you in the month of August last (if not already done), and in pressing this important question upon the favourable attention of the Legislature of the colony of New South Wales.

For your guidance in this respect, and in order that you may be fully prepared to meet any objections, if any should be raised, to the proposed undertaking, upon the ground more particularly that so gigantic an affair should originate with the Imperial Government, and that it ought to secure, in the first instance, an Imperial guarantee, we beg to reiterate what we have already stated in our previous correspondence, that, not only has the project been brought before, but that it has been most favourably received by her Majesty's Government, who, it is confidently believed, are merely waiting for an expression from the colonial Legislatures of their interest in the project, to induce the Imperial Goverment to extend towards it their cordial and efficient countenance and support.

In proof of this we may mention that, so far back as the month of October, 1856, we, and the parties whom we represent, were in correspondence with her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies with reference to the undertaking, and that, in an official letter addressed to us from the Colonial Office, in the month of November, 1856, Mr. Secretary Labouchere stated that "it would be very gratifying to him to be able to entertain a confident belief that, at some future time, a communication by electric telegraph might exist between this country and its important dependencies in Australia."

In another official communication, subsequently addressed to the promoters of this undertaking in the month of February, 1857, they were informed "that their memorial, presented in October, 1856, and subsequent communications, had been referred for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, by whom it had been thought desirable by her Majesty's Government that all matters relating to telegraphic communication should be decided."

We have only to add, that we have since been in constant and satisfactory communication with their lordships, who, as far as we have been able to learn, have at present had no other similar project formally presented to them, and who, we feel satisfied, are prepared to give their cordial support to the promoters of this undertaking on receiving assurances from the colonial Legislatures that the project is favourably entertained by them.

For these reasons we have thought it desirable to urge you to press the matter upon the early attention of the colonial Legislatures, in order that those whom we represent, as being the first projectors, may reap the benefits to which they are fairly entitled, and we think it right to take this opportunity of cautioning you not to be misled by the spurious representation of other parties, who may profess to entertain similar projects in consequence of what has already appeared respecting this undertaking in the public papers, or who may endeavour, by representing themselves to be connected with this undertaking, to secure advantages to which they are not entitled.

We would earnestly impress upon you the importance of not admitting to your confidence any other parties than those indicated in our correspondence without first communicating with us.

Requesting your careful attention to these points,
We remain, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
HUGHES, KEARSEY, MASTERMAN, AND HUGHES.

James E. Graham, Esq.,
Messrs. Donaldson and Co., Pitt-street, Sydney, New South Wales.

The bill alluded to he could not bring under the consideration of the House without moving for the suspension of the Standing Orders, and he was unwilling to bring it before the House, as he thought they would not at present be justified in burdening the revenue of the colony with such a charge. He would now only state that it was his intention on a future day to move a resolution with regard to telegraphs; for he had no doubt that what they had already done was only a great step forward. He moved that the petition be printed.

Mr. PIDDINGTON was glad to find that there was the slightest prospect during his life time of telegraphic communication between this country and Europe, and the House must feel under a debt of gratitude to any company who would undertake such a task. The hon. member had praised both the project and projectors of this undertaking, but he (Mr. Piddington) looked upon all such proposals as having a commercial object, and that opinion was confirmed by the bill which was cut and dried ready for passing through that Legislature. The provisions of the bill disclose the fact that, instead of the projectors having the good of the colony in view, they were consulting their own interests at the expense of this country. They ought not to impose upon the common sense of this country by asking for a preference to their project, and he hoped the hon. member would be cautious in introducing such a scheme as would pledge this country to an expense to guarantee any right or interest. He thought the hon. member was allowing himself to be made a cat's-paw; for all knew how those things were managed they would make a bargain and then sell the right to the company. He thought they were men of straw, or they would not ask for a guarantee from that House and he hoped they would not give any such guarantee to a private company of that kind.

Mr. DONALDSON said he did not propose it to the House. And with regard to being made a cat's-paw by the men of straw, he might say that all the gentlemen were well known in the commercial world, one of them being an eminent banker in London; and he (Mr. Donaldson) was rather surprised that the hon. member had thought it right to make such a severe attack upon those gentlemen.

Motion put and agreed to.

THE MAGISTRACY OF THE COLONY.

Mr. MURRAY moved "1. That a Select Committe be appointed to inquire into the state of the Magistracy of this colony. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Parkes, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Jones, Mr. Forster, Mr. G. Macleay, Mr. Marks, Mr. Lee, and the mover." The composition of the magistracy had often been complained of, and he thought it would give satisfaction to the public if the matter were inquired into. His hon. friend the Colonial Secretary had stated that he should have no objection to the appointment of this committee, and as he anticipated no objection to the motion, he refrained from making further observations which might be indulged in on such a subject.

The motion was then put and carried.

PRINTING OFFICE.

Mr. WILLIAMSON, with the permission of the House, withdrew for the present his motion, "That there be laid upon the table of this House a return showing the quantity and description of paper used for printing, and issued by the Government printer for the various departments during the years 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1857, specifying the names of the departments, and the quantity and description of paper respectively printed for each.

RAILWAYS.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved, "1. That a select committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the proposals contained in the report of the Chief Commissioner of Railways, in reference to the extension of railways to Picton, Penrith, and Singleton, and the construction of a tramway from the Sydney Terminus to the Circular Quay. 2. That such committee consist of the following members:—Mr. Hay, Mr. Jones, Mr. Forster, Mr. Flood, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Jamison, Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Rotton, and the mover." It was not his intention to detain the House at any great length upon this motion. The question before them was, whether railways should be carried out at all; and, secondly, how they should be carried out. These matters were better stated in the report of the Chief Commissioner of Railways, which was now laid before the House. The proposition of the Commissioner was to extend the present railway to Penrith, at a cost of £233,000, or at £10,071 per mile. To extend it on the southern line to Picton, at a cost of £274,000, or of £13,200 per mile. To extend it on the northern line to Singleton at a cost of £312,000, or at the rate of £11,192 per mile. The whole amount of these several branches of railway would be £819,000, and with contingencies the whole amount required would be £836,503, including £7500 for a tramroad from the present terminus to the Circular Quay. Of this sum £107,000 had been already voted, and had been partly expended in materials for the works in question. The rates of profit which the estimated return would pay, were on the Penrith, 4·66 per cent.; on that to Picton, 3·58 per cent; on the northern line, 3·6 per cent. But it must be regarded that the northern line, as already constructed, had cost £350,000, and was paying nothing, though if it were completed to Singleton, at a cost of £300,000, it would in reality pay 6·12 per cent. But he thought it would be admitted by that House that it was not because a railway did not support itself that railways should not be extended. There had never been any objection to the construction of common roads to all districts of the colony at the public expense, though it was well known that the tolls levied on them had never paid the repairs. No one had thought of getting a profit to the country out of these roads, and why should they do so out of the railroads? But he would go further, and say that if they got these railways further into the interior, in the course of five years or ten years, even in a financial view, it would be highly beneficial to the country. Not only would the traffic increase and become profitable, but as a great portion of the lands of this colony through which the roads would pass, and that which they would reach to, belonged to the Government, the value of the public property would be infinitely increased. If the railway to the south was completed 200 miles, to the west 160 miles, to the north from Newcastle 120 miles, he believed, though even that extension would embrace much Government property, that it would have reached the limits of private purchase, and the domain beyond would be the sole property of the Government. With regard to the proposed tramway from the terminus to the Circular Quay, he believed it would be giving great advantage and convenience both for the conveyance of goods to the centre of traffic and also for the accommodation of passengers. He was sorry to find that the names he had selected for the committee were objected to, and that it was thought by some that the Northern, Western, and Southern Districts should be equally represented on the committee. He could only say that in fixing on the names he had mentioned in his motion, he was influenced by no interested motives. He did not care whether the committee was approved of, or whether it should be appointed by ballot, but in the selection he had made, he had chosen those gentlemen who on previous occasions had paid most attention to railway business.

Mr. PIDDINGTON: Though acceding to the general principle of the necessity of extending railways, did not think this report was exactly a matter for the consideration of a select committee. (Hear, hear.) He thought the subject was one which should be dealt with by the Government—that it was of purely an executive character. But, apart from this, he did not think the constitution of the committee was justified. If they were to have a committee at all, let all the districts concerned be fairly represented. Now, although the line of railway would go through the county of Northumberland, not one of the members for the county, neither of the members for the boroughs, where placed on the committee. The Southern District was represented by four members; the Bathurst line had also four members representing the Western District on it, while the North had only two, Mr. Jones and Mr. Robertson, neither of whom had any connection with the county of Northumberland, which would be most materially affected. Seeing this he should certainly ask for the committee to be taken by ballot.

Mr. COWPER wished to say a little, though not much, on this question. He believed it was understood some years ago that this Assembly had said that they would assent to no vote for railways until the proposals for the expenditure had been submitted to their searching examination and inquiry. This was his own opinion, this was his own conclusion at the time. He had therefore urged his hon. friend, the Secretary for Lands and Public Works, before moving for a vote for these works to lay the report before a select committee for examination and inquiry, that they might see the surveys, the maps, the estimates and calculations on which the report was founded and test their accuracy and correctness. On all grounds he thought it better that there should be a committee to inquire into this matter. The sum that the House would be asked for was a large one, but apart from financial considerations, the subject was of great interest and importance. He was aware that there was some difference of opinion, not only whether railways should be carried beyond a certain limit, but if they were carried on in what direction they should go. For his own part he admitted that individually he was in favour, as he always had been, of one great line to Melbourne, believing that it would be the most useful as well as the most profitable line to the colony. They had, however, a fair prospect opened to them in this report, that the country might be continued to be opened by means of railways. He would say let railways go on. If they liked the line to Bathurst, let that go on. If they preferred the northern line to Singleton, let that go on—if they chose the southern line to Goulburn, let that go on. Let either or all go on, but do not stop railway progression, and for the cost—the Government, after the lines had been sanctioned by the House was prepared to take all the responsibility on itself. Already it was found that it was only by the extension of railways that they could be made to pay. The opening of the Campbelltown line had shown this. Although a slight interruption to the traffic had occurred yesterday, the receipts had been no less than £200, and to-day he believed that amount would be doubled. Then, again,

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the electric telegraph to Goulburn. It had been opened under circumstances that it amply pay for the expenditure, besides contributing to what he considered of far more value, the moral and social progression of the colony. He hoped no more considerations of finance would induce this House to stop these works, and to turn the men who had acquired experience in such works adrift to seek employment in other colonies, which took larger and more liberal views.

Mr. DONALDSON objected to this motion on the ground, that it was an attempt to convert the House into a sort of Executive Committee. He contended that it was the duty of the Government to bring down some distinct plan instead of asking the House to devise one for them. There were two questions involved in the present motion, the first of which was, as to how the Government intended to raise the £800,000 necessary to carry out their proposed railway extensions; and the second was, to the plan upon which these extensions should be carried out, and in what directions they should be undertaken. First, he maintained that the Government were bound to answer both these questions before they came down to the House with a motion like this, which was only calculated to shift the responsibility from the shoulders of the Ministry to those of the House. (Hear, hear.) He repeated, therefore, that the Government ought to come down with some distinct plan both for borrowing the money and for carrying out the railway extensions. Personally he objected to being placed on the committee at all, but of course if the members of it were to be balloted for, and the House thought proper to include him among the number, he would endeavour to discharge his duty as he had done upon every other committee with which he had been connected.

Mr. FLOOD expressed himself much to the same effect as the last hon. member. He considered that the adoption of a motion such as the one under discussion, would transfer to the shoulders of the House from those of the Ministry a responsibility which ought to rest almost exclusively with the latter. He found that it was the practice at home in all railway matters to appoint a select committee only when there was some railway bill to be considered; and, as the Government had brought down no such a bill, nor yet propounded any scheme by which the money was to be raised, he should feel it to be his duty to vote against the motion. As to the hon. the Colonial Secretary's calculations of the expenses and profits likely to arise from railways, he thought it was very possible that they might turn out futile. At all events, past experience had proved the necessity of receiving with extreme caution all calculations emanating from officials upon the subject of railways. [The hon. member here quoted from the evidence of Mr. Wallace, engineer, and Mr. Kemp, director, in the late railway company, as taken before a select committee of the Legislature, to show how fallacious were the estimates formed of the expense of completing the line between Sydney and Parramatta, including the branch line to Darling Harbour.) Both gentlemen had calculated that the whole expense would not exceed £400,000, whereas it reached £700,000. Under these circumstances, he would like, before the House committed itself to any matter of this kind, to see the Government propound some scheme by which the money could be raised without involving undue taxation. If the Government would undertake the responsibility of dealing with this matter themselves, he would be prepared to assist them with his humble advice, and if necessary or expedient, to grant them a loan. But before doing so, he must clearly see how the loan was to be provided for, and to what extent the revenue was likely to be increased by the works proposed to be carried out. (Hear, hear.) He must confess that he had very little confidence in the financial ability of the honorable gentleman at the head of the Treasury, whose sole notion of raising money appeared to be by means of a paltry tax upon the squatters. (Hear, hear.) Unless, therefore, the Government came down with some definite plan for carrying out the works proposed, he would divide the House upon the motion.

Mr. FORSTER was opposed to the motion. It was rather a novelty in Parliamentary practice to ask for the appointment of a select committee to consider a report which was to be a report on some other report, and which after all could lead to no good results. He looked upon this as a matter which exclusively belonged to the Executive; and taking that view of the case, if the Government divided the House upon it he would oppose it. He would in the mean time move the previous question.

Mr. COX seconded the motion.

Mr ROBERTSON made a few remarks in reply, but as the right to speak was claimed by other hon. members he resumed his seat.

Mr. HAY said that his principle objection to the appointment of a select committee, as asked for, was, that he did not think the Government had brought the matter to that state of forwardness which would require the consideration of a select committee. It was extremely desirable that the Government should satisfy the House that their railway scheme was one which they, as guardians of the public interest, could properly sanction. There was, perhaps, no other way open to the House, to enable them to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion on this matter unless by having plans of the proposed scheme of railway extension laid before a select committee. After those plans were submitted, it would then be time enough for the House to say whether they would sanction the proposed extension or not. He, however, did not think that the Government had brought the matter in a sufficiently mature state to call for the consideration of a select committee. It was true that they had a report from an officer who was not responsible to the House, and that report it was proposed to refer to the consideration of a select committee. He thought the Government should have gone much farther, and have shewn to the House that they had plans and specifications completed for the extension of the railway works, and then it would have been for the House to determine whether the question should be referred to a select committee or not. It appeared to him that they were called upon to take the matter into consideration at too early a stage. He would be happy to act on a committee that would take up the question of railway extension at a proper stage, but he was averse to putting himself in a false position as a member of that House. He did not see clearly how much it was intended to refer to the House; whether they would be called upon to report upon a particular line of extension, or whether they would have to report upon the general question as to the advisability of at once sanctioning the whole of the lines—taking into account the financial state of the country. The question resolved itself into two distinct issues—whether, in the first place, they should recommend that the whole of the extensions should be undertaken and that the Government should get a grant to enable them to do so; or that a particular line only should be undertaken. He did not object to the committee altogether, but he thought the Government was taking up the matter at too early a stage, and by their affirming the resolutions they would be placing themselves in the capacity of responsible Ministers. On this account he was opposed to the resolutions.

Mr. COWPER said there seemed to be an impression that the Government had come down to ask for a select committee because they wished to shift some responsibility which they did not like to incur. That was not the object the Government had at all. The object the Government had in view was this. It was understood that up to this time the House had declined to sanction the extension of railways until the plans and estimates were referred to a select committee. His hon. friend the Secretary for Lands was prepared to state to the House, and did state, that they were ready with the plans, sections, and estimates, and all the information required for the committee; and all the Government asked was that a committee should be appointed to investigate whether the information was complete, and whether they recommended to this House that the lines proposed should be constructed. They did not ask the House to execute the functions of the Executive, nor did they wish to get rid of any responsibility. He understood that Mr. Flood was a party to the compact, and he was sure the honorable member Mr. Jones would bear him out that no estimates for railways should be agreed to until the Government had submitted them to a select committee. It was stated as an objection to this motion that they did not ask the committee to go into their plans, but that they had merely asked them to consider the report of Captain Martindale. For some months they had been prepared to submit their plans; but before they asked the House to assent to a vote, he thought it but respectful and courteous to the wish of the House that the question should be referred to a select committee, in order that they might take any evidence they pleased. He thought that they should not ask for any estimate for railways until they went through the same ordeal as private companies submitted to in the mother country—namely, referring all their plans and details to a select committee. They had found that the Campbelltown line had cost only £7000 a mile; whereas in Melbourne, a contract had been accepted at £34,000 per mile. If they could go on at this rate, he asked why were they to stop? Honorable members said, they ought to come down and tell them their plans, and how they intended to raise the money. He said what was the good of considering this until they were satisfied that the House would sanction the extension of railways. They had had no difficulty in raising money as yet, although the hon. member opposite asked with great anxiety what was the state of their finances. He might state that it was very satisfactory. The Government up to this time had paid everything, and had not reduced the value of the securities of the country. In fact, the securities had risen ever since they came into office. The revenue had increased in almost every branch, and the gold produce had increased, and the financial condition of the country had increased ever since they came into office. (Cheers and laughter.) Up to the present moment the Government had had no difficulty in paying their way. The value of the securities was not reduced, because they found that by the last accounts, out of the £100,000 which had been entrusted to agents appointed by the late Government £85,000 had been sold at not lower than 95, and as high as 96½. If however the course recommended by these agents had been adopted by the Government, the value of these securities would have been reduced to 85 or 86. The Government were desirous to carry on the construction of railways, because they believed they were not only the cheapest roads, but also paid interest on the money expended. If this House were not prepared to go on with railways, he should regret it. He contended that it was with no desire of evading responsibility that the Government had proposed to refer this subject to a committee, but solely to meet the wishes of the House.

Mr. SMITH said he thought the country was much concerned with regard to the importance of railway extension. He believed that the people of the Hawkesbury and Windsor were placed at present in an unjust position to the more favoured residents of the South part of Cumberland. That being the case, he would not be the first to offer any obstruction that might hinder the extension of railways either in the direction of Penrith and Windsor. It would be but an act of justice to them that they should be placed in this advantageous situation; and besides, he believed that in a financial point of view, in order to make railways productive, they should have the extension to Penrith and Windsor completed without delay; at the same time, although he felt it his duty on behalf of those who sent him there to expedite as far as he could the railway extension he had alluded to, still it seemed to him, as a representative of the House, that he for one should not consent to a course of action which sought to impose on members of the House a duty which more properly belonged to the Executive of the country. He would state his views for coming to this opinion very shortly. It appeared that the Executive, having received this long and able report from the officer of this department, should not defer taking into consideration and bringing before the House a scheme of their own. It appeared to him that the Executive should bring before the House their own views and recommendations with regard to these extensions, and not the views of the Chief Commissioner. If Ministers were prepared to withdraw the motion now submitted, and as soon as possible did this, he would gladly, if appointed one of the select committee, devote all the time this important question demanded to a fair and impartial consideration of the scheme submitted by them. He would oppose the present resolution now proposed by the Secretary for Lands and Works not with any desire to impede action in this matter, but because he believed Ministers had not taken a right and proper course in bringing the matter before the House in the way they had.

Mr. JONES said he apprehended the question before the House was not whether the House sanctioned the extension of railways, but whether the House before dealing with the proposal submitted to them would qualify themselves to deal with it by a preliminary enquiry. He recollected that two sessions ago a committee was appointed to investigate the question of railway expenditure, and the committee insisted on examining the estimate of the extensions, on the one hand to Campbelltown, and on the other to Penrith, before they reported on the matter to the House. He believed it was a matter of prudence that this House should qualify themselves to deal with the question satisfactorily by a preliminary inquiry through a committee of its own. As he understood the motion, the Government did not shrink from submitting a distinct proposal to the House, but before doing so they wished to submit it to a select committee. In fact, if the committee differed from it, the Government were not pledged to accept the conclusions of the committee in preference to their own, but could submit their proposal to the country through this House. He believed, as a matter of prudence, it would be better to refer this important and complex question to a select committee in order to qualify the House to deal with it properly. He should give his support to the proposal of the hon. Secretary for Lands and Works.

Mr. MURRAY said he should be the last person capable of saying anything that would retard the progress of railways throughout the colony, and lest an adverse vote to the motion of the hon. member who introduced it might by any possibility have that effect, he should support the proposal; at the same time he thought the Government had made a mistake in making a proposal of this kind to the House. It was for the Government to propose all Executive measures considered desirable to adopt, and when the subject matter was called on it would be for the House to determine whether it was approved of or not. It was for the Executive Government to say where railways were to go, and what funds were to be raised. Even on higher grounds he objected to the proposal made, although he should support it, because he believed railways were of such importance to the interests of the colony that he could not reconcile it to his duty to give an adverse vote. It was only in consideration of the vast importance of the end in view that he supported the motion. He was quite alive (he might use the strong term) to the unconstitutional character of the proposition as any hon. member who opposed it. He thought in time of war if the Government proposed to send troops to a certain place, it would be exceedingly absurd if they brought any proposition of this kind before the House (however great the expenditure involved) in the first instance. It was the duty of the Executive to adopt its own measures, and to stake their own fortunes on their measures in the first instance; and then afterwards bring them before the House to decide whether they were right or wrong. On a higher ground than this he opposed all propositions of this kind. He could see that the House in adopting propositions of this kind were disposed to exercise a degree of authority which did not belong to the representatives of the people. He saw a desire on the part of the House to exercise functions which did not belong to them constitutionally. They knew that certain members were averse to the Upper Chamber. He took it that one of the great evils of a course so objectionable as abolishing the Upper Chamber would be an amount of usurpation of executive authority on the part of the representatives which would be wholly subservient of constitutional right. On this ground he regretted that the proposal had been made. At the same time, lest railway communication might be retarded, he could not reconcile himself to give an adverse vote to the motion proposed. He, however, saw great danger in assenting to such a proposal, and he trusted the Government would in future guard against it.

Mr. GORDON would support the motion before the House, because he thought they could not have too much inquiry in reference to railroads. He would reserve to himself, however, the right to vote against the report to be brought up by the committee if it did not contain some recommendation as to how the money required for the works contemplated should be raised. He intended to oppose any further loan for the construction of railways, and he hoped the Government would be able, in the event of the committee, if appointed, bringing up a favourable report, to submit to the House some new mode of taxation, in order to raise the money required. He believed it would be suicidal to the best interests of the country to spend millions of borrowed capital upon the construction of railways which could not pay the interest. He should be happy to give his support to the construction of railways, if the money could be raised by new taxation. The whole colony would benefit by the small expense of the traffic, and they ought, therefore, to bear a fair proportion of the expenditure necessary to the construction of railways. At present rates were so high that the money expended in the conveyance of goods by road would in a few years amount to a sum sufficient to construct a railway from here to Albury.

Mr. LORD said, he found only one hon. member for the Western Districts on the proposed committee, and expressed his intention of requesting that the committee be appointed by ballot.

Mr. R. CAMPBELL rose to make a few observations in reference to what had fallen from one or two hon. members concerning additional taxation. He hoped the House was not prepared to proceed with the construction of railways upon so monstrous a principle—a principle which would have the effect of injuring in so great a degree the present prosperity of the country. The additional taxation which was put upon tea and sugar only realised £50,000, and he would ask whether any attempt to raise so large a sum as £200,000 by additional taxation would not have the effect of lessening the consumption and progressive labour of the colony. He had always understood it to be the part of a wise Minister to lay down the principle that a portion of the cost of present works necessary for the development of the resources of the country should be paid by posterity. He admitted the necessity of a revised system of taxation, but certainly not for the purpose of meeting the cost of public works. The assertions that the revenue of the colony was not able to meet the interest of its debentures was untrue, because they were not only prepared to pay that interest, but also to reduce the debt by the amount of £35,000. The previous Government obtained power to raise £150,000 to meet a deficit. This had been reduced by the present Government to £112,000, and he hoped at the end of this year it would be further reduced to £95,000. How, then, could hon. members turn round and say, that the consolidated revenue was unable to pay the interest upon the debt of the country. Before the Government would be empowered to raise loans the House must agree to the works, and after the House had given its sanction the Government would be responsible for the raising of the loans. As to the question of the ability of the Government to borrow money, he might say that private intelligence from England, assured them that there were capitalists in that country prepared to cash debentures for the extension of railways in this colony to the amount of a million of money. He believed if the House assented to the execution of this work that the Government would find no difficulty in borrowing advantageously to the colony. The hon. gentleman concluded by referring at some length to the "interminable debentures."

Mr. FLOOD thought if the "interminable debentures" and the Package Duty Bill were placed *pari passu*, the interminable debentures would occupy a very good position. (Laughter.)

Mr. CAMPBELL: If the hon. gentleman rises in explanation or reply to a speech, I do not know what right he has to infuse into this debate any allusion to the package tax (laughter)—although I am quite prepared when opportunity arises to defend it. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. FLOOD rose more particularly to explain that the hon. member had scarcely represented him aright in the way in which he had addressed the House, nor did he (Mr Campbell) give the substance of what he had said. He (Mr. Flood) had never stated that it was necessary to raise by taxation the whole amount necessary to carry on the public works of the colony. What he stated was this—that, while he was prepared to assist the Government in obtaining loans, he was not so willing unless he saw the Government increasing the revenues of the country for the purpose of contributing towards the payment of those loans. He said—tax the squatters, and tax the community so that each and all should contribute a fair proportion; and, when that species of taxation was exhausted, he would introduce a property tax.

Mr. GORDON explained that in the remarks he had made he did not not advocate additional taxation on articles already taxed, but that he thought that articles now exempt from duty might bear taxation.

Mr. OWEN thought it was much to be regretted that so much valuable time of the House had been wasted on determining so very simple a question as that which had been placed before them by the hon. member the Secretary of Lands and Public Works. He could not see what the question of finance, which had been indulged in so largely by hon. members on both sides of the House, had to do with the subject properly before them. They had to decide simply whether Captain Martindale's Report on Railways should be referred to a select committee of the House—this was the whole and sole question. It was objected to this that the Government should not have shifted its responsibility to the carrying out of railroads on to the shoulders of Captain Martindale, but that they should have brought down a plan of their own on which the House might decide at once or send to a select committee. He admitted to a large extent the force of this objection, but the explanation given by the Colonial Secretary, that the Government had a plan to propose, seemed to him to be to a large extent satisfactory. He was in hopes that the resolutions might be so framed as to remove the objections which existed to it. He could not but fear that anything like an adverse vote to this motion might be looked upon as an adverse vote to railways, in the extension of which he believed the future progress and prosperity of this colony were wrapped up. (Hear.) Although under any form he should support the Government in their endeavour to extend railways, he hoped that they would be induced to alter it, so that it might state that the Government itself might come down with a specific plan for the future promotion of railways.

Mr. PIDDINGTON wished to say a few words in answer to some observations that had been made. He should feel bound to vote for the previous question, as he could not but think that the deliberations of a select committee would only be an interference with the executive and administrative functions of the Government. He agreed with the last speaker, that the financial discussion which had taken place on this motion was highly irregular, and that it was not on financial principles or financial difficulties that the question of railroads could be settled. He entirely disagreed from the hon. member for Durham (Mr. Jones) that the House ought to take the details either financial or otherwise, into its own hands. By doing so they would be degrading themselves into a mere municipal body, whose duty no doubt, it would be to call for Estimates for measurement and expense. He did not think that by supporting the previous question the House would be in any way throwing cold water on the promotion of railways. What was it that the House was now asked to do? To report upon a report made by whom—by the Chief Commissioner of Railways to the Executive officer of the Government; and to whom was that report made? Not to that House but to the Government. They were asked to report upon a report; not a report made to this House, but a report made to the Executive, and on which the Executive alone ought to decide.

Mr. PARKES said it appeared to him that, perhaps, the Government would have done better if they had come down to the House and had asked for its sanction to their proposition without a preliminary enquiry. But he was disposed to deny altogether that there was any principle involved in the proposition before the House. He thought the illustration brought forward by the hon. member for the Southern Boroughs, as to the unconstitutionality of submitting an estimate to a committee of the House of Commons, when compared with the present circumstance, did not hold good for a moment. He should himself be jealous of any interference with the duties of a Government which would lessen the responsibility of the Executive in the administration of the civil service. but at the same time he thought, on a proposal for carrying out any public work for the improvement of the country, it was in accordance with the spirit of responsible Government for the Legislature to assist them in inquiries. While it was quite consistent and reasonable, and in keeping with the spirit of constitutional Government to call upon the Legislature to assist in any inquiry of this kind, it would be the very reverse to call upon the Legislature to relieve Ministers from any responsibility in carrying on the civil service. If the matter went into committee he should be willing to give every assistance he could.

Mr. DICKSON intended to vote for the resolutions before the House, for he thought the House would be justified in enabling the Government to go on with the construction of railways. He did not think they ought to wait for the purpose of doing so by means of taxation, because they were for the advantage of future generations; and it would, therefore, be unjust to pay for them out of the present taxes of the country. The hon. member alluded to the large traffic upon the northern line, which, if extended to Singleton, would, he believed, be the most important in the colony. He trusted, for the sake of extending railways in every direction, that many other reductions than those which had that evening been alluded to would be made, so as by their savings they might be in a position to make a liberal expenditure for this purpose.

Mr. WEEKES thought that if former Governments had taken a similar step to the present, of consulting the House as to the mode in which the money should be expended, the country would have been in a much better position than it was at present. He must say he was surprised at the opposition raised against a consultation with the representatives of the people, as he thought on such occasions they should always be consulted. They ought always to take such steps before the money was spent, so that there might be the strictest watchfulness over its expenditure. He had, on a former occasion, moved that before any extension was determined upon, the whole estimate and the line to be chosen, should be referred to a select committee, because they wanted some check upon the extravagant expenditure upon railways. The present motion was a step in the right direction, in bringing the matter before the House, and asking for its opinion upon the contemplated line, the character of the country through which it was to pass, and other information as might facilitate them in obtaining such evidence before a select committee as would warrant that House in sanctioning the extension of any such line. For those reasons, with which he trusted the House would coincide, he should agree to the motion.

Mr. FAUCETT said if he thought it would retard railway extension, which he did not think would be the case, he should not oppose the present motion. He thought the House was so pledged to railway extension that it was unimportant whether the committee sat or not. But what was the committee to sit for? To consider any plan of the Government? If that was the case, they had no plan before them. It was not to consider any such plan, but it was a committee to be appointed in order themselves to consider what plan they should propose for the Government of the day to carry out. If that was the duty of the House, he could not see what was the duty of the Executive. They would be doing the business of the House at the bidding of committees; and were they to occupy no higher position than that? He thought it was the duty of the Minister of the day to give some distinct plan for the consideration of the House, and then the House might safely say whether it would not be better in committee; and if they disapproved of it it could be withdrawn. But he could not understand why the present course should be taken by the Government, when a similar course had on a former occasion, when Ministers were on the Opposition benches, been met by their disapproval; and that hon. members who were at that time so violent in their opposition to the course, should now be so violent in their opposition to those who also condemn it. He believed they were all agreed upon the advisability of extending railways, and the hon. member who stated that he (Mr. Faucett) was not a supporter of railway extension must have misunderstood him. No one was more deeply impressed with the necessity for carrying it on than he was; but he believed it was an unwise plan to go on extending lines *pari passu* in three different directions at one time; for they would thus have them all incomplete for a longer time, each retarding the progress of the other. He should vote against the resolution.

Mr. ROBERTSON replied, contending that himself and his hon. colleagues, when on the Opposition benches, never did oppose sending this important matter to a select committee. He also reminded the hon. member for South Cumberland (Mr. Donaldson) that the two most important public works undertaken during his administration were initiated in select committees of the House. He alluded to the electric telegraph, and the deepening of the River Hunter. (Hear, hear.) He could inform the hon. member, moreover, that the Government were already prepared with a distinct plan and estimates for carrying out the works contemplated in the motion, and that the main object they had in referring the matter to a select committee was to get the opinion of the House in reference to that part of Captain Martindale's report which related to the extensions. He denied also that the proposal to carry out these works was at all needed, seeing that sums for the same purpose had been placed on the Estimates when his hon. friend (Mr. Jones) filled the post of Finance Minister. With regard to raising the money, he thought the Government, in not going into the market before they had ascertained whether the works should be proceeded with, had adopted the most natural and at the same time the most prudent course. Although he was not then prepared to tell the hon member for the South Riding (Mr. Donaldson) how the money would eventually be raised, he was prepared to tell him that the Government would do nothing calculated to bind their successors hand and foot to a favoured company, as that hon. member had done. (Hear, hear.) As for the argument of the other hon. member for the South Riding, based upon the circumstance of the Parramatta line having cost £50,000 a mile, he did not think it ought to have much weight, if it was merely intended to indicate that similar miscalculations might occur in future, for the hon. member would bear in mind that during both the late and the present administrations the whole cost of constructing railways did not exceed £9000 a mile. (Hear.) Therefore, the question as to expense was no longer one of doubt or speculation. The hon. member concluded by promising the House that whatever might be the fate of the motion the Government would be prepared to come down with specific propositions.

Mr. DONALDSON explained, with reference to the alleged "favoured company," that the hon. member was entirely in error, inasmuch as all the Banks were written to, and the tender of the Oriental Bank being the lowest it was of course accepted. Such being the case, he was at a loss to perceive in what respect the Government of the day had favoured that Bank, which he believed was the institution alluded to.

The House then divided on the amendment, namely, "shall the question be now put," with the following result:—

Ayes, 22.	Noes, 23.
Mr. Cribb	Mr. Faucett
Hodgson	Hay
Lee	Smith
Denichy	Tooth
Dalley	Wild
Richardson	W. Macleay
Rotton	Thornton
Oakes	Flood
Scott	Cox
J. Campbell	Lord
Murray	Bowker
Williamson	Taylor
Weekes	J. Macarthur
Gordon	Egan
Jones	White
Owen	Forster
R. Campbell	Paterson
Robertson	Piddington
Martin	Lloyd
Cowper	Jenkins
Parkes, } Tellers.	Moriarty
Dickson,	Donaldson, } Tellers.
	G. Macleay,

The original motion was therefore negatived.

Mr. HAY moved,—"That the petition presented by him on the 14th instant, be printed."

Carried.

POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. FORSTER postponed the motion standing in his name, with reference to the production of certain papers relative to the liberation of Mr. W. B. Evans, till Friday next.

BRIDGES.

Mr. PIDDINGTON moved,—"That there be laid on the table of this House—1. A return of the number of bridges erected at the public expense on the main road to the South, as well as on the district roads running into that main road, distinguishing in each case the cost thereof; also a return of all sums of money voted, but not expended, for similar works on such roads. 2. Similar returns in the case of the main road to the North, and its district roads. 3. Similar returns in the case of the main road to the West, and its district roads."

Mr. GORDON seconded the motion, which was put and carried.

Mr. DALLEY, in the absence of Mr. Byrnes, postponed the motion with regard to Government offices, until Friday next.

GASLIGHT COMPANY'S BILL.

Mr. DALLEY moved, "That the Australian Gaslight Company's Bill be referred to a select committee, and that the report of the proceedings of a select committee upon this bill taken during the last session be referred to such committee. 2. That such committee consist of the following members:—Mr. Cowper, Mr. Hay, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Forster, Mr. Aldcorn, Mr. Jones, and the mover."

The motion was put and carried.

PYRMONT BRIDGE COMPANY'S BILL.

Mr. DALLEY moved, "That the Pyrmont Bridge Company's Bill be referred to a select committee, and that the report of the proceedings taken in this matter during the last session be referred to such committee. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Cowper, Mr. Hay, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Scott, Mr. Flood, Mr. Weekes, and the mover."

Carried.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

Mr. PARKES moved, "That the petition of certain Professors, Graduates, and Under Graduates of the University of Sydney, presented by him on the 13th instant, be printed."

Carried.

DESERTED WIVES AND CHILDRENS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion of Mr. DONALDSON, the second reading of this bill was postponed to Friday next.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES PARTIAL ENDOWMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion of Mr. DALLEY, the House went into a committee of the whole to consider the bill.

Mr. DALLEY proposed to withdraw the amended clause introduced by him in committee on Friday last.

Mr. PARKES, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. SMITH, Mr. GORDON, Mr. PIDDINGTON, and Mr. FORSTER briefly addressed the committee. Some considerable time having been taken up in discussion, and as the hon. member in the first instance merely proposed to withdraw his amendment for the present, so that, at so late an hour, the time of the House might not be taken up, declined to withdraw his amendment and preferred to put it to the committee. The question was put, That the preamble proposed stand part of the bill; and the committee divided with the following result: Ayes, 12; noes, 24; The question was, therefore, negatived by a majority of 12.

On the motion of Mr. DALLEY, the original preamble was ordered to stand part of the bill. The House then resumed, and the CHAIRMAN reported the bill with amendments to the House. The report was adopted, and the third reading of the bill fixed for to-morrow.

POLICE MAGISTRATES AT ARMIDALE.

Mr. TAYLOR moved that the Speaker do leave the chair, for the purpose of consideration in committee of an address for salary.

Mr. COWPER objected to going into this question at this late hour.

Mr. TAYLOR expressed his intention of proceeding with his motion, because if the House refused to go into committee the question would be settled.

The House divided, with the following result:—Ayes, 16; noes, 20.

Ayes, 16.	Noes, 20.
Mr. Donaldson	Mr. Dalley
Jenkins	Gordon
Hay	Flood
Smith	Weekes
Forster	Jones
Cox	Denichy
Paterson	Cribb
Thornton	Piddington
G. Macleay	Owen
W. Macleay	Robertson
Murray	Martin
Richardson	R. Campbell
White	Cowper
Moriarty	J. Campbell
Hodgson, } Tellers.	Bowker
Taylor,	Oakes
	Egan
	Parkes
	Arnold, } Tellers.
	Rotton,

A Message was ordered to be forwarded to the Legislative Council, requesting the attendance of the Hon. John Blake on the Committee of the Moreton Bay Judge Bill.

POSTPONEMENTS.

Orders 1 to 5 were postponed till to-morrow.

FRAUDULENT TRUSTEES AND BANKERS BETTER PUNISHMENT BILL.

On the motion of Mr. MARTIN, the bill was read a third time and passed; and ordered to be forwarded to the Legislative Council for its concurrence.

SUPPLY.

On the motion of Mr. R. CAMPBELL, the House went into a committee of the whole.

Mr. R. CAMPBELL moved that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow, and report the resolutions to the House that had been agreed to.

The motion was put and carried.

The House resumed—and the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow. The resolutions agreed to in committee were adopted by the House.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION BILL.

The adjourned debate on this bill on the motion of Mr. COWPER was postponed to Thursday next.

PAPER.

Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL laid upon the table the return to the order in reference to Lieutenant Seaver, R.N., made by this House, on motion of Mr. Donaldson, on the 30th April last.

PETITIONS.

Petition presented by Mr. J. CAMPBELL, agreed to at a meeting of certain inhabitants of the Glebe, in favour of the present Electoral Bill.

Mr. PARKES presented a petition from the minister and office bearers of the congregation of Presbyterians at Balmain, praying the House to allow the words in the original Act "Systematic religious instruction" to be omitted in the new preamble proposed to be substituted by the Affiliated Colleges Partial Endowment Act Amendment Bill.

Petition received.

Mr. PATERSON presented a petition from certain magistrates, Crown tenants, householders, and other residents in the police district of Binalong, objecting to the Electoral Bill on various grounds, and praying the House to refuse its assent to the bill, unless the causes of petitioners' objections be removed.

Petition received.

Mr. COWPER presented a petition from Thomas Barker, on behalf of one moiety of the Presbyterian College Committee, praying that the words "Systematic religious instruction" in the preamble of the original Act may not be repealed as proposed by the Affiliated Colleges Partial Endowment Act Amendment Bill.

Petition received.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to twelve o'clock to three o'clock to-morrow (this day).

NEW NOTICES OF MOTION.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.

Mr. PARKES to move, That the petition relative to the Affiliated Colleges Partial Endowment Act Amendment Bill, presented by him on the 18th instant, be printed.

Mr. COWPER to move, That the petition relative to the Affiliated Colleges Partial Endowment Act Amendment Bill, presented by him on the 18th instant, be printed.

Mr. J. CAMPBELL to move, That the petition from the Glebe, relative to the Electoral Bill, be printed.

Mr. PARKES to move. That the petition relative to the Affiliated Colleges Partial Endowment Act Amendment Bill, presented by him on the 18th instant, be printed.

FRIDAY, MAY 21.

Mr. PATERSON to move, That the petition relative to the Electoral Bill, presented by him on the 18th instant, be printed.

Mr. DONALDSON to move, That there be laid upon the table of this House the particulars of an investigation into the Harbour Master's department at Newcastle, recently held there.

Mr. DONALDSON to move, That the papers laid upon the table of this House, by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, and ordered to be printed, on the 14th instant, with reference to the transfer of registers of the Bishop's Registrar to the office of the Registrar-General be referred to the committee now sitting upon the "Registration and Preservation of Records."

GOLD NEWS.

VILLAGE OF PEEL.—MAY 10.

(From the Bathurst Times.)

CHESHIRE CREEK DIGGINGS.—The accounts from these diggings this week are very fluctuating, some are or had been very successful, whilst others are complaining most bitterly. Amongst the lucky ones I must say that Mr. Chippindall's party is the only one that has found anything worthy of notice. At present many parties are prospecting, and I have just heard that some nice "nuggets" have been found at the head of the creek near the Lime Kilns. Lower down the creek John Chinaman has pitched his camp, and, as you may suppose, their receipts as yet have not been very prolific, nor their prospects very encouraging. To-day (Wednesday) some stray rumours came in, that a party of old diggers from the Turon, who arrived on the ground a few days ago, had hit upon a lucky spot, and were clearing on an average a pound a-day each man. The gold is of a coarse character nearly approaching to that of the Turon.

PALMER'S OAKEY.—Those diggings still continue to go ahead as fast as ever. I have heard of several parties who are getting two and three ounces a week, and in many instances a larger average than this has been obtained. The ground adjoining the Royal Oak is one of the favourite localities, and the parties who are working there are quite satisfied with what they are earning. The accounts from the lower part of the creek near the Turon is also good, and the earnings of the diggers are such as to give general satisfaction. Below Mr. M'Kinna's store, a new point had been opened, and a hole bottomed, the result of which I am told was very satisfactory. Close to Taylor's house new ground has also been broken and the prospect obtained is very favourable. As water is very plentiful in this place, I feel quite satisfied that during the winter months these diggings will hold as brilliant a reputation, for those who wish to obtain a fair remuneration for their labour as those of any other of the western districts At present there is a very nice population located on the creek, and from their well known orderly and well-behaved conduct, I have no doubt that before long some very rich deposits will be hit upon.

WATTLE FLAT DIGGINGS.—The accounts from these diggings are very flattering. Last week some very rich prospects had been found. I was told last night that at Bullock Flat, a half-ounce of gold was washed out of a tubfull of earth in less than an hour, and when the news spread a general rush to the spot took place. Since then several parties who had been very widely scattered before, are now banding more closely together in sanguine hopes of doing well. The only drawback to parties working here is the want of water, but as a heavy fall of rain fell there this week, the diggers are in hopes of hitting on something that will compensate them for their labour.

THE BURRENDONG DIGGINGS.—There has been very little doing at these diggings during the last month, for the want of rain, and in consequence, murmurs are both loud and strong. From one of a party who has been working there these last four weeks past, I learn that great numbers have left for the Iron Bark diggings, where some very remunerative auriferous spots have been discovered. Before my informant left, his own party had sunk six holes unsuccessfully, and the morning he started they began a seventh. He also says that there are numerous other parties parading the back gullies every day seemingly doing nothing. On the bed of the river there are a few scattered parties working, but their earnings are by no means remunerative. The potatoe ground is nearly deserted, and the few who are remaining are making little more than rations. At the Old Cattle Station Hut there is a party of four who have been sinking for some time past, but as yet, have come across no good prospect. Flour is fetching £4 a bag on the ground.

THE CRUDINE DIGGINGS.—The intelligence of the progress of events from those diggings has been latterly anything but flattering to the prospects of the miner. From the first announcement this creek had been looked upon, by many diggers, as a place that was very likely to contain rich deposits of gold, but now, as it has had a fair trial, the gold found has proved to be patchy, and the bed by no means auriferous. The population there now consists of but very few people, and their earnings are anything but satisfactory. On the Pyramul, the principal place of attraction is the old ground below the paddock, although some rich deposits were found there a few weeks ago, they do not now return fair gains for each individual digger; still, I believe that any steady, sober, hard-working man may, by dint of perseverance, obtain a remuneration for his labour.

THE LITTLE WALLABY AND LOWER TURON.—At the Little Wallaby, a great number of diggers are congregated, who appear to be doing well. From a party who has been working there for some weeks past, I learn that a large amount of gold has been obtained from the bed rock last week, and that the labour in getting was by no means excessive. On Thursday and Friday last my informant states that several "nuggets," varying in size from a pennyweight to two ounces, were picked up about three feet from the surface, and that the party who got them are so satisfied with the place that they are going to extend their operations on a larger scale, and for that purpose are now employing men at the rate of three pounds a-week and rations. The parties working on the bed at the Lower Turon are also doing a first-rate stroke, turning up some splendid gold, and now and then a chance nugget. Adjoining Willis' store, and below Neal's old sheep station, some rich deposits were found between some slate and boulders. On Morrisett's Creek a few parties have been located for some time, but whether they are getting the precious metal in any payable quantities, I have not learnt. Until of late this creek had been deserted, owing to the scarcity of water, but still, by the parties remaining there they must be making good wages. The gold found in this creek is what is termed granular gold, of a nuggetty character.

GOLD.—During the past week we inspected a very fine sample of gold from Tambaroora, brought into town by Mr Thomas Smith, storekeeper of the Bald Hills, who has purchased from the miners there no less than three hundred ounces during the last week. Our attention was especially drawn to three beautiful nuggets, weighing in the aggregate, nine ounces five pennyweights. The other specimens were taken from the reef (matrix gold) which still increases in richness. Surely, with such facts as these staring them in the face, some capitalists, interested in the acknowledged increase of gold in this district, will be induced to form themselves into a company for the erection of quartz-crushing machinery. Such a movement, by judicious management, would ensure a large per centage on the outlay, and give a tenfold increase of gold to the district, and thus tend materially to add to its population by the attractive prospects which it would present. How essential to the interests of this township such a result would prove, calls for no further demonstration at our hands, since it must be sufficiently obvious to all. It is a well-known fact, that a larger quantity of goods, stores, &c., are despatched from Bathurst to Tambaroora than to any other gold-field in the Western Districts.—*Bathurst Free Press.*

THE GILMANDYKE DIGGINGS.—A considerable number of people, we understand, are now at work upon the Gilmandyke diggings, and most of them doing well, as much as £10 to £12 worth of the precious metal having been got in several instances by a party in a day. Mr. Pye, however, upon whose private property the diggings are situate, purposes putting a stop to their operations, on account of the manner in which his runs are being cut up, thus bringing these diggings to a close. We are also informed of one man who is at work upon the bank of the river, within about a mile of Mr. Charles M'Phillamy's, that upon a recent occasion he bagged £10 worth of gold in an afternoon, and has since been doing very well.—*Bathurst Free Press.*

KING'S PLAINS DIGGINGS.—The yield of gold at these diggings continues to be very satisfactory. We learn that there are from 70 to 100 persons employed on the "field." Some very acceptable showers of rain fell on Saturday and Monday last, causing the holes to be filled; and, as there is now plenty of water for carrying on prospecting operations, the miners will, we hope, be amply rewarded for their labour. Mr. Whitaker brought to our office, a day or two since, 37 ounces of gold, which he had purchased of the diggers at King's Plains last week. He informs us that there are other gold purchasers on the Plains besides himself. Allowing that Mr. Whitaker had purchased one-half of the week's production, which is hardly probable, it will be seen that the amount of gold abstracted from the earth during the week is equivalent to about an ounce per man; and, considering that this was procured during the prevalence of drought, it is pretty evident that a very large quantity remains to be developed. There is room, too, for a much larger number of diggers than are located there at present; indeed, we are informed that the field is very extensive, and that, if a large population were settled upon it, it would prove as productive and important as any in the colony. "Advance, Australia." —*Bathurst Times.*

OPHIR.—Owing to the circumstance that returns are seldom or ever made of the precious ore derived from this gold-field, its produce being transmitted via Orange or Bathurst, we seldom hear any positive statements as to the prospects which it holds out to gold-seekers. We yesterday chanced to meet a gentleman who had just reached Bathurst, loaded with no less than 10 lbs. of gold, derived from the Ophir diggings. We have inspected this parcel, and found it to be composed entirely of nuggets, some of a very beautiful description, presenting the most curious configurations. Our informant tells us that all the diggers on this gold-field are doing well—indeed, they had never been so successful since its first discovery. One man was instanced, who, for many weeks past, has not made less than £30 per week from the bed of the creek, which, owing to the late drought, now presents a very favourable scene of operation. A party, composed of sturdy Caledonians, are now engaged in blasting a rock about fifty feet deep, and, as it is composed of the same description of stuff which proved so fertile in the precious ore at the Gravel Pits at Ballaarat, they anticipate that their efforts will be crowned with extraordinary success.—*Bathurst Free Press.*

TUMUT, May 10.—The yield of gold from the quartz still continues good. From some unknown cause, they have not succeeded well in amalgamating the gold procured from the substance familiarly called "mundic." Much gold, I believe, was lost, or resolved itself into some curious amalgam, from which it could not be extracted. A portion of this has been transmitted to Sydney for analysis; and I have no doubt some chemical substance will be found in the mundic which counteracts the action of the quicksilver. Stores are still going up. Many people are now *en route* from the Ovens.

CAMPBELLTOWN.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

MAY 15.—The extension of the line of railway will unquestionably increase the value and rents of freehold and other property in our neighbourhood, and, as a necessary consequence, landlords and tenants will equally assert their rights in respect of tenements which were let several years since, at a mere nominal rental. The Police Bench was this day occupied from 11 a.m. until 4 p.m., in the investigation of a somewhat complicated case under the Tenants' Act. The complainant was Mr. Patrick Clifton, of Campbelltown, who instituted the proceedings as agent for Mr. Francis Rawdon Hume, of Burrows, the landlord of the premises sought to be recovered, situated in the main thoroughfare of Campbelltown; and the defendant, Mr. Denis O'Brien, auctioneer. On the part of the plaintiff, Mr. Clifton, his agent, proved his agency; that he had collected the rents of the property in question for years past; that he had given notice to increase the rent at the expiration of a current week; and that, in obedience thereto, defendant had paid and continued to pay the increased weekly rent from April to October in last year, since which period defendant had refused to pay any rent, and that, consequently, a notice to quit was given, before the expiration of which notice defendant removed a portion of his goods, but some members of his family remained in occupation, and so possession was neither given up nor abandoned, by defendant. Hence the present proceeding to obtain a warrant of possession. It was contended for the plaintiff, on the one hand, that the tenancy originally created was from week to week, and that the week's notice which had been given, had sufficiently determined the tenancy; while on the other hand, it was denied by defendant that he was a weekly tenant, for that the original tenancy was for one year certain, and, as he had been in occupation for several years since the expiration of that period, without any new agreement, and paying the same rent, he was therefore a tenant from year to year, and entitled to six months' notice instead of the week's notice, which had been given. Another ground of defence was, that Mr. F. R. Hume was not the landlord, nor had ever been by defendant acknowledged as such, but Mr. A. H. Hume, of whom he alleged he took the premises. The defence set up however failed when brought to the proof, and their Worships (Dr. Bell and Mr. Leary) made an order in favour of the landlord with professional costs. Mr. W. Roberts conducted the plaintiff's case, and Mr. Garrick (of the firm of Rowley, Holdsworth, and Garrick) appeared as counsel for the defence.

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CHURCH SOCIETY MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Church Society for the diocese of Sydney took place on Monday evening, in the Infant Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street. The Bishop of Sydney, president of the Society, took the chair. His Excellency's family, the Bishop of Newcastle, and many of the elite of Sydney were present. The attendance was numerous, the room being well filled, the larger part of the audience being composed of ladies. The Bishop of Sydney, having taken the chair, called upon the Rev. Canon Allwood to open the meeting with prayer.

The Bishop then said, by the good providence of God, they had been permitted a second time to assemble to celebrate the anniversary of this Society. He could only say, with regard to his own feelings, that, whether looking back on its progress through the past, or its prospects for the future, there had been sufficient in the advancement of the objects of the Society to fill him with thankfulness and hope; that much which had been anticipated by the founders of the Society had been fulfilled, and that much for the advancement of their religion had been accomplished. The report, which would be read to them by the rev. secretary, would state fully and particularly all the details of the operations of the Society, and of its present financial state. To himself, the statements in this report were, as a whole, highly satisfactory. No doubt that in some of the operations of the Society there had been failures; but in what machinery constructed by humanity, in what human effort, however high its object, did not such failures occur? They found, however, this fact, that in 1856 the fund subscribed to the Society was £4000; whilst in 1857 they found it was £9100. (Hear, hear.) This was a fact which of itself they ought to feel was encouraging, and it showed how capable the Society was of usefulness in the service of the Church. He found that the most important object of the Society, the increased provisions for the ministrations of the Church, had been successfully achieved. The labourers sent into the field of the Church, through the aid and instrumentality of this Society, were 24 in number—twenty of whom were ministers, and four were catechists. This was itself a great work, and one which ought to make them thankful to the providence which had directed their efforts. More might have been done, he admitted; and if the Church was called properly to a sense of the duties it owed to this Society, he believed more would be done. But when they considered the fact that thirty places of worship had been erected, or were in course of erection, by this Society, in which the worship of God according to the ritual of the Church of England could be solemnised, he thought it would be admitted the Society had done some good. The character of these buildings were, he admitted, very various. But often, when riding through the bush, he had came on these rudely-constructed edifices of slabs, and felt that they were the temples in which the worship of his Church could be performed, he had thanked God that He had put it into the hearts of His people to lend their aid to such a work. But the larger number of these buildings were solid edifices of brick and stone, which would permanently supply those accomodations for the administration of the ordinances of the Church which had been so long required. Of the thirty churches he had alluded to seventeen had been already completed, and thirteen remained unfinished—he had better say they were to be finished in the course of the subscriptions to the Society. There was great reason to hope that the exertions of the Society would increase. It must have been observed, by every reflective watcher of the proceedings of any institution, that activity in one party engendered activity in another; that the exercise of duty in one parish was the stimulant to the exercise of duty in another. That in fact a parish was a body corporate, and like to the physical body felt the invigorating effects of any exercise of any portion of its members. What a parish might be to itself was nothing but as the members of the body were to the physical form, so was a parish to its Church, the Church to its diocese, and so on to the remotest corners of the earth. There were some circumstances which were remarkable in connection with this Society as to its great usefulness in connection with the Church. There was the church of St. John's, at Parramatta, and there was also that of the Holy Trinity, in Sydney, which had long been incomplete for want of funds. Under the security, however, of this Society, he was enabled to state that money had been borrowed by the trustees of these churches for their completion—that the interiors were now completed, and that all the borrowed money within £100 had been paid off. There was another subject to which he felt bound to allude. There were some parishes in the country the stipends of whose ministers was furnished or contributed by the State. Now, he thought that as the main object of this Society was to provide ministers, that the parishioners should feel bound to give back to this Society at least one-half of the Government stipend their pastor received. There were many such parishes in the county of Cumberland; but there were not many beyond it. Those who resided in those parishes which were thus provided for, ought to consider the wants of those who had no such privileges. The parishes which had their church built, their parsonage erected, their glebe land, their school instituted, and their teachers paid—those who had these things provided for them, must assist in the struggles of those who, without these advantages, had still the same faith to promote, the same duties to fulfil. They had to plunge into debt for the erection of their churches and their school buildings, and it was the duty of the parishes of the county of Cumberland to assist the wants of others. He made these observations without any intention of complaint, or of censure as to what had hitherto been done, but because he thought that a larger consideration of the wants of others at a distance from them would be commendable on the part of the Church. He thought, too, that the wants of others might be enforced as a very salutary lesson on the minds of churchmen. It might be, the habit of giving only in proportion to their own peculiar wants was an injurious one. It might recoil upon them. The day might come when the hand which had hitherto been held out liberally to them—the hand of the State—might be withheld, and then this habit of niggard giving might have become fixed, and the hand would be too palsied, the heart too cold to give that effectual aid to the Church she might expect. He was very happy on this occasion that he should be supported by the presence of his right reverend friend and dear brother of Newcastle, who he had no doubt would impress upon their minds the duty of supporting this Society, and would add to his, his experience in the benefits it involved. He believed, too, that in this meeting the right reverend prelate would find willing listeners to his advice, and obedient performers to his instructions. Another subject to which the report referred, and to which he should slightly allude, was the establishment of a Diocesan Synod. He was aware that there was some variance of opinion on this point, but he thought it his bounden duty to express his opinion upon it. The matter had been in question, as was well known, for some time, and as soon as he returned from his late visit to Melbourne he had taken steps for the establishment of such a Synod. He had called two meetings of the clergy, and on the proceedings of those meetings instructions had been given to draw a bill, and which draft measure was now in the hands of the legal gentlemen who had been entrusted to prepare it for introduction to the Council. If there had been, what seemed to be, unusual delay in the settlement of this very important subject, it was to be attributed solely to the care and caution which it was necessary to exercise in a matter of such great concern to the interests of the Church. There was one other subject to which he would allude, but which did not perhaps entirely belong to the matters they were met to discuss—but it was a matter of such importance, that he thought that he should ill fulfil his duty if he did not make some allusion to it. This subject had been from the first avoided by the Society, because their minds were divided upon it. But he thought it was a subject to which they should give consideration, earnest consideration. He could not but think that the operations of the Church would be much embarrassed if no steps were taken in this direction. He believed that the Church of England had been hindered from much usefulness by the obstacles which had been thrown in the was of its education by the entrustment of the non-invested schools to the National Board of Education. He believed the proper body to which these schools should have been intrusted was not the National Board, but the Denominational Board of Education. He was sorry to have had to allude to this subject in any way, but he felt it his bounden duty to do so. He rejoiced in the working of the Society, because it carried them away from the field of party politics, into a far higher and far nobler field. It permitted them to look to the conversion of sinners to Almighty God. And if he could rejoice with those who rejoice over the conversion of one sinner from the error of his ways, it would be found from the working and operations of the Society that they had much ground for thankfulness and praise to Almighty God, which nothing that belonged to time, or the present world could offer. He trusted that the friends of the Society would ever be found advocates for education in a higher and nobler sense, the knowledge with the objects the Society had in view—the advancement of religious truth. (Cheers.) When they found the highest intellects found in the service of God their noblest employment,—when they found a Newton and a Kepler, and others who had distinguished themselves in the fields of science, not only not hindered in their objects, but exalted through the help of religion—when they found that the bravery of the noblest was still more exalted by the possession in their hearts of the fear of God—that a Havelock could be more gallant through his devotion as a Christian, and when they found a Lawrence, the ablest of political administrators, in the knowledge that from God he expected every blessing, and looked for his guidance and help—when they saw and knew all this, it behoved those who were concerned for the future welfare of the colony to see that the people should be brought up in the understanding and wisdom of God, and be careful, above all things, to hand down as a legacy to their children and their children's children that learning and wisdom which consisted in the fear of the Lord, and that knowledge in Jesus Christ which is life eternal. The secretary, the Rev. R. Allwood, would now read the report:—

Second Annual Report of the Church Society for the Diocese of Sydney.

The Committee of the Church Society present their second annual report, with feelings of thankfulness to Almighty God, for the marked manner in which it has pleased him to accept and bless their endeavours to do His will.

The income of the Church Society has nearly doubled during the second year of its existence. The income for the first year, 31st December, 1856, was £4398. The Committee are enabled to report that from January 1857, to Christmas of the same year, the income was £9140 11s. 9d., including a balance of £1784 9s. This increase mainly arises from the additional number of districts in which clergymen are located. Twenty-two clergymen, and four catechists are paid wholly, or in part through this Society, and the contributions from the districts in which these labourers are placed, amounted in 1857, to £2928 15s. 10d. The free contributions from some of the associations have diminished in amount, and subscriptions formerly paid direct to the Parent Society, have in some instances been transferred to the branch associations, still the fact remains, that instead of an income of £4400, as in 1856, we have in 1857 an income of nearly £7350, exclusive of the balance from last year, and for this the Committee desire to thank God and to take courage.

The applications for assistance towards the building of churches continue to be very numerous and pressing. The surplus of the first year's income having been exhausted, and the payments on account of stipends being greatly increased, the Committee have been unable to meet all the demands upon them for church building purposes. These applications now amount to eleven, and the sum required to meet them is not less than £3000. The Committee have thought it desirable to put forth a special appeal for assistance towards this particular branch of their operations, and earnestly hope that it will meet with a liberal response. A few parishes which in 1856 had given the whole of their subscriptions to the general fund, have, in 1857, been obliged to reclaim two-thirds for their own parochial wants. The Committee consider this to be a natural, but at the same time an embarrassing consequence of their first year's success. Unless, however, the members of the Church Society learn to regard it as a missionary association for the good of the whole body, rather than as an agency for getting money for their own wants, the resources of the Society must be crippled, and its operations be rendered uncertain and unsatisfactory.

There are, doubtless, parishes in which a large expenditure must be incurred, to meet which, the two-thirds of the Society's collections are essentially necessary; but it is hardly desirable to tax the Society's income for the ordinary expenses of a parish, which it had been customary to defray from sources existing before the Church Society was formed.

The Committee would bespeak from their friends a careful consideration of the wants of the whole Church, and venture to suggest to them that before requiring the return of their contributions, they should ascertain whether it would not be possible to supply the parochial wants by some additional parochial effort.

The number of associations in connection with the Society is now fifty-nine,—last year there were forty-four; one has withdrawn from the Society, and sixteen new associations have been added. The associations require to be visited, and their annual meetings attended by a deputation from the Parent Society, in order that the interest of the subscribers may be sustained,—and this has in some instances been done.

The Committee feel, however, that the success of the Society rests in the most part with the clergy. If they are really interested in its progress, and anxious to carry out its designs, they will be able to obtain collectors in their parishes, and to impart to them, and to the people through them, their own views of the value and importance of the Society's operations. The Committee earnestly press this point upon the attention of the clergy.

The present report will show, that while much is doing, much remains to be done, and if the clergy are united in the carrying on of this work, it may be sustained and extended, until every part of the diocese is supplied with the means of grace.

The Committee purpose to publish an occasional paper for the information of the subscribers, which they hope may assist in keeping alive an interest in the Society's proceedings. They beg also to draw special attention to the letters which will be found in the appendix to this Report, and which contain valuable testimony to the great advantages which the writers have received from the assistance given by the Society.

The Committee have no apprehension that the Society will ultimately fail to take deep root in the affections of the members of the Church of England in this colony, the present results are its best commendation, and are an earnest of what may, under the continued blessing of God, be looked for in future years.

They now proceed to give an account of the different associations in the order of their formation.

The number of branch associations is now 59.

1. St. James'. This Association has sent the same amount (£300) as last year. Its rules have been somewhat modified so as to include parochial objects.

2. St. Philip's. This Association retains its original and independent character. The venerable President has carried it on as a distinct branch of Church work, and has, at the same time, succeeded in maintaining the efficiency of the parochial association, and in completing the tower of the parish Church. The heavy expenditure, however, on this head has somewhat interfered with the receipts of the branch association, which are £163 2s. 7d., nearly £100 less than last year.

3. Holy Trinity. The decrease in the amount subscribed by this association, is also to be accounted for by the efforts made to pay off the debt upon the church. Last year, £330 1s. 7d. was sent to the general fund; £175 15s. 6d. is the amount received this year, of which two-thirds is returned to the parish. The Church Society is also guaranteed the payment of interest upon £800 for a term of five years. The parishioners of Trinity have, however, paid off £700 of this debt, and will in a few months discharge the remainder.

St. Andrew's has ceased to be in connexion with the Church Society. The collection made after a sermon preached on behalf of the Society amounted to £10 18s. 9d.

4. St. Paul's, Redfern. This stands prominent amongst the most efficient and liberal of the branch associations. With a very heavy expenditure, on account of the enlargement of the church and the erection of a new infant school, a free contribution of £116 has been sent to the general fund, being an increase of £56 over the receipts of last year.

5. Newtown and Camperdown, £87 10s. 5d.

6. Cook's River, £85 19s. 2d.

7. St. Michael's, Surry Hill. This Society pays £300 per annum for the clergyman's stipend in this district, and has received £316 in return. A grant towards the erection of the parsonage and interest upon a loan for the completion of the church are also supplied by the Church Society. When the heavy expenses to which the parishioners have been liable are defrayed, the advantages to the Shurch Society from this branch will, doubtless, be considerable.

8. St. John the Evangelist, Darlinghurst. The new church of this district has been licensed for Divine service. A similar arrangement for the clergyman's stipend with that at St. Michael's is made at St. John's. The amount received is £300.

9. St. John's, Bishopthorpe. This Association, burthened with a heavy debt and other difficulties, has yet been able to send £224 8s. 6d. in discharge of its obligations to the Society for the clergyman's stipend.

10. Concord, Burwood, and Enfield have sent £27 1s. 8d.

11. Ryde has remitted £80, of which two-thirds has been reclaimed for parochial purposes.

12. St. John's, Parramatta. This Association has considerably increased its contributions; £289 has been remitted this year instead of £173 in 1856. In this case two-thirds of the amount has been reclaimed towards the payment of the debt upon the church.

13. All Saints, Marsfield. This Association has also considerably increased the amount of its contributions. Half the income of the Association and a church collection, altogether amounting to £60 6s. 6d., have been sent, instead of £27 19s. 3d. in the last year.

14. Castlehill, Pennant Hills, and Doural. The Association formed in this district, having wholly failed to fulfil its obligations to the Society, a new arrangement has been made at the request of the incumbent, and £14 has been received by the Society.

15. Penrith and Emu Plains, with Castlereagh. From this Association £167 5s. 3d. has been received towards the repayment of a grant of £300 for the clergyman's stipend.

16. Mulgoa and Greendale. This Association has remitted £139 14s. (of which two-thirds has been reclaimed) and £4 17s. 6d as a collection.

17. Cobbedee and Narellan. This Association has sent a free contribution and £32 12s., being an increase upon last year's remittance.

18. Windsor. St. Matthew's Association has continued and increased the liberal support given to the general fund. The remittance for 1857, is a free contribution of £142 6s. 10d., instead of £106 7s. The committee are glad to have been able to make a small return for this liberality, by guaranteeing the interest upon a loan for the repair of the church.

19. Richmond has sent £95. A grant has also been made to this district of £100 towards the erection of a place of worship.

20. Pitt Town and Wilberforce. This Association has also added to its first year's contribution by sending £95 16s., instead of £48 17s. 3d. This is the more worthy of remark, as the inhabitants of Pitt Town and Wilberforce have a new church to complete in each place, and a third is in contemplation at Sackville Reach.

21. Wollongong. This Association sent £48 13s. 9d. in 1857. Larger amounts have been received for the present year, and this has been done with the heavy expense of a new church in Prospect.

22. Bathurst. This Association receives a grant of £250 for an additional clergyman, by whose aid a third service on Sunday in the town, and others in the adjoining district, are secured to the inhabitants. In 1857, contributions amounting to £219 17s. 5d., and a collection of £7 17s. 5d. after a sermon, were received.

23. Kelso has sent a free contribution of £30.

24. Mudgee has very liberally augmented its contribution to the general fund, sending this year £114 4s. 11d., instead of £56 5s. 4d. last year. The committee are also glad to find that the contract for a new church has been taken.

25. Louisa Creek has sent £37 18s., being £14 less than last year.

26. Carcoar sends in 1857, £56 11s. 4d., being also about £14 less than last year.

27. Orange and Molong. Since the last report, a clergyman, the Rev. R. H. Mayne, has been appointed to these districts, with a stipend guaranteed by the Society. £153 1s. has been paid on this account by the Branch Association. The church at Orange is finished, and that at Molong commenced.

28. Carrberra has increased its contribution this year, sending £33 10s., instead of £25.

29. Queanbeyan has also slightly increased its contribution, sending £28 6s. 3d. Additional church accommodation is greatly needed, and the committee are most anxious to comply with the application made to them, to guarantee the interest upon a loan.

30. Yass (including Burrowa) has sent the liberal sum of £86 0s. 10d. as a free contribution.

31. Bungonia has sent a still larger sum, when the scattered and comparatively small population is taken into account, having contributed £42 16s. 9d.

32. Bombala repays the grant of £300, and sends in addition a collection of £18 16s. 3d.

33. Paddington has sent a contribution of £54 6s. 3d., with a collection of £5 6s. 8d.

34. Prospect and Seven Hills: This branch sent a free contribution of £64 13s. 6d.

35. Willoughby (St. Leonard's and North Shore) has also sent the liberal sum of £127 13s.

36. From Cooma a collection of £4 9s. 6d. has been sent for 1857. The Association can hardly be said to be formed at present, owing to the inability of the Bishop to attend the meeting.

37. From Braidwood, £41 12s., of which two-thirds have been reclaimed; and £3 12s. 9d. a collection.

38. From Araluen, £36 19s., of which two-thirds has been reclaimed.

39. From Cabramatta, £26 12s. 2d., of which two-thirds have been reclaimed.

40. From Campbelltown, a collection of £11 9s. 3d.

41. From Camden, a collection of £14.

42. From Dapto, contributions to the amount of £30 8s.; and a collection of £6.

43. From Balmain, £41 8s. 11d., a free contribution and collection.

44. From Goulburn, £15 8s.; in addition to this £67 15s. had been paid towards the stipend of the late Rev. C. M. Betts.

45. St. Lawrence, Sydney, £26 14s., a free contribution.

46. Jamberoo, £143 3s. 6d. towards the stipend of a clergyman (£250); deficiency, £107 16s. 6d.

47. Eden, Panbula, and Bega, £183 4s. 7d., towards the stipend of their clergyman, £300; a deficiency, £116 15s. 5d.

48. Tumut, £282 7s. 6d., towards the stipend of the clergyman.

49. Wellington and Dubbo, £155, towards the stipend of the clergyman; paid up.

50. Pyrmont, £151 5s., towards stipend of clergyman; deficiency, £53 15s.

51. Moruya, £81 11s., towards stipend; deficiency, £218 9s.

52. Kiama, £156 18s. 6d., towards stipend; deficiency, £43 16s.

53. Shoalhaven, £42 9s., Ulladulla, £64 12s.—£107 1s., towards the stipend of a clergyman and catechist.

54. Hartley, £93 0s. 6d., towards a stipend.

55. Appin, a collection of £7 14s. 6d.

56. The Billebong, a free contribution of £67 10s.

57. Albury, a collection of £27 1s. 10d.

58. Wagga Wagga, a collection of £40 7s. 4d.

59. Deniliquin.

By means of these contributions the following results have been obtained. There are at this time twenty-two (22) clergymen, who are either partially or wholly maintained through the Society. They are stationed at the following places:—

Dubbo and Wellington, Orange and Molong, Bathurst, Hartley, Emu Plains and Castlereagh, Wagga Wagga, Tumut, Bombala, Eden, Pambula, and Bega, Moruya, Shoalhaven, Jamberoo, Penannt Hills, Castle Hill, and Doural, Hunter's Hill, St. John's Bishopthorpe, Darlinghurst, Surry Hills, Pyrmont, Randwick, Waverley, and Coogee, Lachlan (not yet gone), Goulburn ("assistant at," vacant), Deniliquin (stipend not paid though the Church Society).

There are also four Catechists placed at Ulladulla, Gannon's Bush, Botany, and Parramatta-street.

The Principal and students at Moore College conduct services in the parish of Holdsworthy, in a school partially built by the Society; Smithfield, built chiefly by the Society, and Cabramatta, Saw Mills.

The following list of churches, completed, or in progress, will serve to give some idea of the nature of the aid afforded by the Society.

A list of 20 churches, to which assistance has been given since the formation of the Society:—

I.—Surry Hills, finished; Trinity, finished; Darlinghurst, finished; St. John's, Bishopthorpe, finished; Waverley, finished; Gannon's Bush, finished; Hunter's Hill, finished; Castle Hill, building; Smithfield, finished; Holdsworthy, finished; Wilberforce, finished; Pitt Town, finished; Paddington, subscribed for; Kiama, building; Bega, finished; Pambula, finished; Eden, building; Bombala, finished; Tumut, finished; Orange, finished; Gunning, building.

II. A list of ten churches commenced or subscribed for in districts to which the Society makes grants for stipends:—Dubbo, subscribed for; Wellington, ditto; Molong, building; Hartley, building; Wagga Wagga, subscribed for; Randwick, finished; district of Bombala, two bush churches, finished; district of Jamberoo, two bush churches, subscribed for.

III. A list of seven churches building or subscribed for to which the Society has not contributed:—Rylstone, finished; Cowra, subscribed for; Deniliquin, subscribed for; Wollongong, subscribed for; Mudgee, subscribed for; Albury, building; Sackville Reach, subscribed for.

IV. One place of worship, rented, in Parramatta-street; making a total of thirty-nine places of worship in connexion with the Church of England completed, commenced, or subscribed for within the last three years; of these, twenty-one are finished, seven are building, and for eleven subscriptions are being raised. The total cost of these buildings cannot be less than forty-five thousand pounds.

It is also important and interesting to observe that twenty-nine of these places of worship are or will be in localities where there were none before in connexion with the Church of England, and that of these twenty-nine new churches, seventeen are now finished, and have congregations regularly meeting in them.

There are also other places, as at Gundagai, Geringong, both the Western and Southern gold-fields, where services are statedly held, in places recently opened, and when clergymen are appointed to the Lachlan, to the Lower Murrumbridgee, and to the Moulamein districts, as the committee have reason to hope will ere long be the case, upwards of forty additional places will have been opened, and thirty additional labourers placed in the field of this vast country in the space of three years.

Your committee, however, while indulging in these anticipations are painfully reminded of the uncertainty which must attend the best devised human plans. During the last two years two honoured and valuable clergymen have been removed by death—one at the very commencement of a ministerial course which gave the promise of much usefulness, the other after seven years' residence and labour in the remotest parts of this diocese, and while looking forward to the completion of his church and to the appointment of an assistant in the large district committed to his cure, was removed after a few days' illness. The death of Mr. Betts has left a vacancy which hitherto it has not been possible to supply; the rare and valuable qualities which were combined in him are not commonly met with. Mr. Elliott's place has been temporarily supplied by a newly ordained clergyman, the Rev. R. Potter, to whom this committee have voted a monthly stipend, and his travelling expenses to Albury.

The meetings of the committee have been very satisfactorily attended, and the Finance Committee have been careful that the grants shall not be in excess of the probable income.

It may, perhaps, be a question whether the committee might not trust the members of the Church of England to extricate them from any responsibilities which might be incurred by their desire to comply with the numerous applications made to them. The committee leave this point to be decided by their successors, with the expression of their hope, that appeals such as those from Queanbeyan, the Waterloo Estate, and others of a similar character, be met by an early and liberal grant.

The committee have learned with satisfaction that the bill for enabling the members of the Church of England to meet in Synod, has been prepared, and that so soon as it has undergone the necessary examination and revision, it will be printed and circulated throughout the diocese.

By the last rules of this Society its operations are to merge into those of the Synod, whenever the meeting of that body shall take place. As this may occur before the next annual meeting of the Society, it becomes a question whether any steps should be taken with reference to such a change as is contemplated in the Society's rule. It has not been thought advisable to propose an alteration of the law in question. The Synod may hereafter find it desirable to adopt the Church Society as its agency in carrying out that portion of the Church's work which it has hitherto endeavoured to perform.

Your committee have the gratification of reporting that an arrangement has been proposed by which the Society will become possessed of the St. James' Grammar School for a committee room and office.

The Diocesan Committee have also transferred their depository for the sale of Bibles and Prayer Books to the same place, and it is in contemplation to add a shop to the front of the building.

The number of clergymen licensed in the diocese is at present seventy-six, and these, with a few more expected from England, together with the students at Moore College who will be ready for ordination at Christmas, may be regarded as supplying the most pressing existing wants of the diocese. In the Appendix will be found a summary of the grants made by the committee. On examining them it will be seen that they have been principally given to the rural districts, and that while the city and suburbs have shared in the advantages arising from funds to which they have largely contributed, the whole of the diocese has been benefited by means of the Society.

In conclusion, your committee would venture to remind their fellow Churchmen, that the interests of the Church of England in the colony must be mainly upheld by this Society; whatever objections to its formation may have been felt by any of the clergy or the laity, or whatever may be the preferences entertained by individuals for other modes of action, it is evident that much interest has been created and much support obtained on behalf of the Church Society, and that nothing more is required but the cordial co-operation of all in the work which has been already commenced by it, to make our Church the acknowledged and honoured benefactress of the whole community.

Let there then be a generous disregard of individual or parochial interests, a noble rivalry in the endeavour to carry on the Redeemer's work throughout this diocese, and experience will prove that this spirit has reacted in the most beneficial manner upon every parish. The good of the whole will surely be found to have been the good of each. May it please the Giver of every perfect gift to pour down upon us more abundantly the gracious influences of His Holy Spirit, uniting us more closely to our Divine Head, and to one another in Him, and giving to us the spirit of love, of wisdom, and of zeal for the Redeemer's glory, and for the salvation of those souls for whom the Redeemer died.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1857.

1856.—December 31.		
To balance in bank	£1,774 9 0	
Cash in lay secretary's hands	10 0 0	
		1,784 9 0
General Fund.		
1857.—December 31.		
To amount of subscriptions received	703 17 0	
Donations ditto	127 3 0	
Collections ditto	523 14 5	
		1,354 14 5
To Branch Associations		2,474 10 2
To Associations contributing for clergymen's stipend		2,928 15 10
To amount of subscriptions towards building fund		572 14 0
To amount received from Cooma, towards the purchase of Glebe		21 0 0
To amount received from Commercial Bank for interest		4 8 4
		£9,140 11 9

General Disbursements.

1857.—December 31.		
By grants towards passage and outfit of clergymen		£671 19 0
By two-thirds returned to certain Branch Associations under Rule 6		574 18 3
By grants for building and repairing churches	1,203 5 3	
Ditto parsonage houses	50 0 0	
Interest on loans to Associations	132 13 3	
		1,385 18 6
By stipends to clergymen	4,490 14 9	
Salaries to catechists	168 15 0	
		4,659 9 9
By payment for printing report	90 10 0	
Advertisements	58 15 0	
Portage and incidentals	54 7 6	
Rent	130 0 0	
Salary to lay secretary	198 10 2	
		532 2 8
		7,824 8 2
Balance in bank	1,306 3 7	
Cash in lay secretary's hands	10 0 0	
		1,316 3 7
		£9,140 11 9

H. H. Browne, } Members of
H. Moore. } Finance Comittee.

Audited and found correct Geo. Cameron, Osborne Ottley. } Auditors.

To balance, £1,316 3s. 7d.

E. O. E., Sydney, 31st December, 1857.

His Excellency Sir William Denison rose to move the first resolution, and was enthusiastically received. He said his task would be a very simple one if he confined himself to moving the resolution which had been entrusted to him, and which was as follows:—

That the report which they had just heard read, and the finance statement which was appended to it, be adopted by the meeting, and that it be printed and circulated for the information of the members of the Church of England in the colony.

They must have been all highly satisfied with that report, and he was aware of no possible objection which could be raised to its being printed and circulated for the information of the members of the Church of England in the colony. That the report would be satisfactory to all who might read it, he had no doubt, but when he came to analyse it there were many matters in it on which he felt bound to remark, and to call their special attention to, with a view that at their next annual meeting they would see them, to some extent at all events, remedied. In the first place, he might revert to the latter portion of the report: one passage therein stated that the society hoped to see a generous disregard of individual or parochial interests, and a noble rivalry to carry on the work throughout the whole diocese. The Bishop had suggested certain matters with reference to the contributions, and the manner in which they ought to be applied. He would not say that they were entirely directed to them, but still, while they were the inhabitants of the more favoured district of the county of Cumberland, they ought to contribute towards those parishes less favourably situated, and that had less advantages conferred upon them. They, in this parish, benefited by the outlay of the Government funds—they had their churches built for them—the very building they were now met in was erected by the Government, and was appropriated to the purpose of a parish school, and their clergymen's houses were built at the expense of the Government. Therefore there was nothing that they, as members of the Church in that parish, St. James', or hardly anything that they were called upon to contribute for in comparison with those who lived in less favoured districts were compelled to contribute. He would take, for instance, the parish of St. James', or a section of it, for it was very large, and included Darlinghurst and other sections, and the necessities of the Church compelled a division of it into two parishes; it might be more, but sections of it at all events had to be cut away. Now that distant section had to do all the work for itself—it did not benefit to the extent it might fairly lay claim to, but though it benefited to some extent, it had a great deal to do to carry on its own operations. The same might be said of other localities to a still greater extent. He alluded to those parishes that were situated in the bush, and which but for the watchful eye of the Bishop, would have none to speak in their favour or call the attention of the Church to them. Therefore, he trusted that in that and other favoured parishes they would be able to extend their contributions, and to adopt the suggestion of the Bishop, that they might, at all events, pay the half of the amount which they received from the Government towards the funds of the Society. (Cheers.) The report stated that the success of the Society mainly depended upon the exertions of the clergymen. Now he could not altogether subscribe to that statement. He was willing to believe that the aid of the clergymen was most essential, but he really hoped that the success of the Society would depend more upon the laity than upon the clergymen. (Cheers.) He conceived it was their duty, as members of the church of Christ, as members of the Church of England in that colony, to support their Ministers—to build their own churches—to erect their own schools, to look after the education of their children. He looked upon the fulfilment of these things as part and parcel of their duties as Christians. (Cheers.) They, one and all, as members of the Church of England in the colony, were called upon really to perform those duties which appertained to the Church, why should they call upon the State to aid them? Why should they go begging to the State to be taxed in order that the State might return to them, in a manner, too, perhaps not at all pleasing to them, that money which it was perfectly competent for themselves to raise, and which they ought to raise amongst themselves for their own purposes! (Applause.) He thought that the Church had been too much looked upon as an educational establishment—as an establishment intended more for the purpose of teaching us our duties, than seeing that we practised them. The Church had two objects—one of them was a paramount object—that of teaching them what they ought to do, and also to see that what it taught was practised. But their duty, as members of the Church, were not confined to providing for that—was not confined to the erection of schools and providing for the payment of teachers for their children, and for the providing of other small monetary appliances, but their duty was to look into the working of the system for themselves. To see that which the Church taught was practised—to see that their children were taught the proper branches of knowledge—to see that they were properly instructed and properly brought up—these were their duties as laymen of the Church. (Applause.) It was with regret that, on looking over the report, he saw, from the list of subscribers, extending over so large a population, that there were so very few subscribers. The truth was, that a comparatively few earnest men provided a large proportion of the funds of the Church—those funds which were expended for the benefit of the masses of the people. If he was not mistaken, there were not more than five thousand subscribers, from whom had been collected the sum of £9000. He thought this was the truth. Now, he believed there were 80,000 persons in the diocese members of the Church of England, and if they took the one half of those as children, they were still 40,000 persons who ought to contribute to the funds of the Society; and if not exactly to this Society, they ought to contribute by some means or other to the wants and requirements of the Church. He trusted that means would be taken to induce a greater number to come within the scope of this Society, at all events, to induce those who at present subscribe to subscribe more liberally, and those who do not, to join them as subscribers in the future. He trusted that the report at their next annual meeting would show a larger number of members, and a much larger amount of funds. (Applause.) It was not by the liberal contributions of the few, but by the small contributions of the many that the Society could hope to succeed to the full extent, and until they had enlisted the sympathy and support of the mass of the people, they could hope to do but little. But as they proceeded with the work, as they brought the Society into operation amongst the people of the more remote districts, as they sent clergymen and catechists into the interior of the colony, they might hope to succeed and to increase, and to extend to those who really thought it a privilege to be a member of the Church, but to whom in point of fact the privilege at present was but a name, they would create an interest in the minds of the people for Church matters; a stimulus to the working of the Society would be given, and a better state of things would soon follow. He therefore confessed that he was pleased to see from the Report that so large an amount of money had been expended in the salaries of clergymen: comparatively, much more was expended that way than in building churches. Their great object ought to be to send clergymen into the remote districts whenever they could afford to do so; and when once they had the clergymen located, churches would soon follow as a matter of course; when the people in the remote districts began to experience the advantage and benefit to be derived from the ministrations of clergymen they would soon feel an anxiety to furnish them with proper places to worship God in, erect for them proper places for the celebration of the services of the Church. First send forth the clergymen, and as a matter of course the churches would follow. He trusted that they would not be hampered with difficulties, but that they would be able to extend their operations successfully during the year. (Applause.) There was one part of the report to which he would allude—that which spoke of the convocation of the Synod. He was delighted to learn from the statement of the Bishop that they would soon be in a position to legislate to some extent for their own wants. He confessed he would be glad to see, as part and parcel of the bill—remembering that the members of the Synod who would be sent to advocate the interests of the Church would be their representatives, elected by themselves—he would be glad to see carried out in the working of the Synod some measure approximating towards the legislative power they conferred upon their representatives in the Assembly. (Cheers.) He would like to see conferred upon the Synod the power of taxing for the necessities of the Church. He would beg of them not to be alarmed, they were not going to be crushed to the earth; for the sum that would be asked from them would be only such as would be needed for the requirements of the Church, and the least was, that those who benefited by the ministration of the clergy ought to pay for them. He did not see, as he said before, why he and others who contributed to the Society should have to provide, although, for his own part, he was glad to pay his portion as a member of the Church, the whole of the funds. He did not see why Mr. A. and Mr. B., who benefited by the Church, and who enjoyed all the privileges of the same, should decline to pay one farthing to the payment of the clergy, and to the building of the Church in which they had a seat; of course, those who were not members of the Church they did not want or propose to tax. But those who did enjoy the privileges of the Church ought to contribute towards the maintenance of it throughout the colony. If this was done there was very little question that there would then be no need of going begging to the Assembly for money, they would then have but to look to that Society to supply all their wants. He would ask them to look around them at the building in which they were assembled. He himself often visited it as a member of the parish—as one of its regular visitors,—and he must say that it was in a disgraceful condition—its walls unplastered, its roof unfinished. In fact it was in a state such as it ought not to be in; its very staircase was in so dangerous a state, that he only wondered no accidents had occurred before this time. If they were in a position as members of the Society to do their duty, nothing of this would be apparent. They would have their schools in proper condition—their schoolmasters would be properly paid, and their children would be properly instructed, which at present he confessed was not the case. He regretted much to say that, but as allusion had been made to the system of National Schools, he would briefly refer to the subject,—that the beggarly stipend doled out to them in the Denominational Schools prevented their carrying out those improvements they would have carried out had they had the means, or insuring that success which would follow from their own management of them. For the National School a sum of £5000 was appropriated, and there was no difficulty in managing it; every thing was properly carried on, and all appliances were provided. The schoolmasters were liberally paid; there was a sufficient number of them provided, and the children improved under their instruction. He wanted to see the same thing in the Denominational schools. But that, however, was a question separate from that to which he was called to speak by the terms of the resolution, and as other speakers might take up the subject, he would not trespass further upon the time of the meeting. He would, therefore, conclude by moving the resolution.

The Bishop of Newcastle desired to express the very great pleasure with which he seconded the resolution which had been read and proposed to the meeting. He had come down to Sydney chiefly to attend the meeting, and in order that he might take part in their real joy and gratitude to the Lord for the success he had granted to their Society during the past year, and he would desire to tell them in the name of his own diocese that any good they might derive, any progress they might make in the power of supplying their Churches with the means of grace had always been, and would always continue to be, a source of unalloyed delight to the members of his diocese. (Cheers.) There was one point which he thought it was important should be impressed upon them—as he had endeavoured to impress it continually upon the Churches in his own diocese—that, whatever might have been the blessings granted to them, and however great an advance they might have made in their contributions over those of last year, they were still only beginning their good work. They had still very much to do, and they must not be surprised when he told them that before they collected in this diocese what he considered to be only a proportional sum to what was collected in the northern diocese, they must at least treble their amount collected last year. He found from the report that while their income for the past year was £9100, the actual contributions were £7350, and in that £7350 was included a little more than £500 made up by sums paid back to some of the districts, according to a rule which declared that where two-thirds were required by any district, it should be repaid to them. In their (the Newcastle) Society they did not reckon those sums in the amount really contributed; they were left out in summing up the total receipts of the year. If those sums, therefore, were left out here, the amount contributed would be about £6850. In their smaller (the Newcastle) district last year they were, by the Lord's blessing, enabled to collect upwards of £6000. He thought, therefore, that the fair proportional contribution of the Sydney diocese, to be equivalent to that of Newcastle, ought to be something like £24,000. (Cheers.) They (Sydney) were more than double their (Newcastle) number—that should make the £6000 into £12,000; and they were also nearly double as rich—that should make it £24,000. (Laughter and cheers.) He hoped, therefore, they would not be content until they had collected £24,000, and they might consider that they had made an admirable beginning. (Applause.) The Bishop of Sydney had most kindly alluded to the work that had been going on in the Northern Diocese, and had expressed a hope that he (the Bishop of Newcastle) would give them some information upon that subject. He thought no one who heard him would dissent from the opinion that the best way of making contributions for the Church would be—if every member, irrespective of the wants of his own particular parish, would give a certain amount in his income to a general fund, which, by a standing committee, composed of laity and clergy, should be distributed to all districts according to their real wants. (Hear, hear.) But he was afraid there was at present a feeling in the colony, (he knew it to exist in his own diocese), that it would be impossible at present to overcome—a strong determination to look to their own district, and to contribute rather to that than for the good of the diocese in general. (Hear, hear.) He thought it became the part of a wise man not to attempt to carry out what he considered best where he found there was a strong feeling against it. As had been said by Montesquieu, in his Treatise on Laws, "The very best laws are bad laws for those who are not prepared to receive them," and in their case he believed it was necessary to give way to those prejudices for a time—always, however, declaring tham to be prejudices. He had found it necessary to establish in his own diocese a mode of operation which would allow this partiality for peculiar districts, at all events to have great weight and influence. They had heard their Metropolitan declare his wise wish that wheresoever there was a Government stipend received for the minister in any parish, the members of those churches should be willing to contribute half of such stipend toward the general good. It was upon a principle of that kind that their (Newcastle) regulations had been formed, and were now carried out in the northern diocese. He had endeavoured, after full consideration, as far as possible to establish a general uniform system of this simple nature; he wished the guaranteed stipend of every clergyman to be £300 a year. If the amount available for his diocese from the Government grant were equally distributed, it would allow about £100 for each clergyman. If therefore each clergyman was to have £300 guaranteed to him each year it was clear £200 must be forthcoming from each district of the diocese. In cases where the clergymen received the highest stipend from the Government £200 a year, the first £100 contributed in his district went to the general Stipend Fund of that diocese; the second (£100) to augment his salary, and to raise it from £200 to £300. In other districts, where a clergyman received £100 from the Government, £200 contributed by his district was added to the £100. In districts where no stipends were granted by the Government, the £200 collected was given to clergymen, and £100 added from the Stipend Fund of the diocese, which was made up from the contributions of those districts that receive a Government stipend of £200 per year for their clergyman. That was the simple plan, now being carried out in the Northern diocese, and he might say he had found little difficulty in the new districts in persuading them to contribute regularly £200 per year towards their own clergymen. They had felt the want of the ministrations of the Church; they had asked him what to do in order to obtain the blessing; and when he had required a guarantee to contribute this sum, they had always been ready to do so. The Hunter district in his diocese answered to that of the county of Cumberland in this. Almost all the Government grants were appropriated to the settled townships, and it had been from them that in reality there had been great difficulty in obtaining that fair aid which might be expected towards the stipends of the clergymen in the new and nearly destitute districts; but up to this time the arrangements had been carried out with considerable success—not entirely as he could wish, because some of the clergy had been left without £300 a-year stipend, but still he thought with as much success as could reasonably be expected. He hoped the inhabitants of Sydney would bear in mind their peculiar advantages, and consider it—he would not say their duty but—their privilege, to contribute towards the more destitute districts out of their abundance. (Cheers.) The moisture of the earth was drawn off by the sun in mist, but it returned in clouds, greatly augmented from the ocean, to fertilise the land, so he would say to this diocese, call in every contribution from the interior, and endeavour to send them back doubled—trebled by those generous additions which their wealth enabled them to make. (Applause.) He would now desire to allude to another, and a delicate subject, which had been referred to by their Metropolitan—the subject of education. It was a main part in their Society in the northern diocese, and therefore naturally came before them in their meetings. He fully agreed in the sentiments expressed by the Bishop of Sydney, that if those non-vested schools were to be established, they should, in order to be really a benefit to the public, be established in connection with the Denominational Board, and not in connection with the National Board of Education. (Cheers.) He would give them, as briefly as he could, his reasons for this determination. He would not be so presumptuous as to say that the National Board had not the legal right to establish these schools—it had claimed the legal right, and that right would seem to have been granted to it by the Legislative Assembly; but he did say, and he thought he could show them, that it had not the moral right to do so. This was the simple argument: whatsoever it might be allowed to do by the letter of its incorporation, if it had restricted itself by its own official documents from carrying out all that the Act might have allowed them to carry out, he then said, it had no right to go beyond the province which it had thus officially laid down for itself. And now with regard to "fundamental laws." They were called "fundamental" laws when they were essentials of society. In order to show them the true meaning of these "fundamental laws," he would read them a sentence from a document drawn up with the greatest care, almost word for word, by the Chief Justice of New Zealand, and which had been revised most carefully by the greatest lawyer in England—Mr. Justice Patteson: it laid down certain fundamental provisions, the last of which was—"The above provisions shall be deemed fundamental, and it shall not be within the power of the General Synod, or of any Diocesan Synod, to alter, revoke, add to, or diminish any of the same." The very meaning of the term was that a fundamental rule was a rule not to be altered. The simple question then arose, Had the National Board laid down any "fundamental" rules which should prevent it from now establishing these non-vested schools? He said most clearly that it had. In their Report for the past year he found a letter from the Chief Inspector recommending these schools. It was considered of such importance that it was adopted by the Board, and declared to be the very reason why they had desired to establish these schools. It was there stated:—

7. All the regulations promulgated by the Board should be scrupulously enforced in non-vested schools. I am aware that considerable latitude is permitted both in Ireland and in Victoria in reference to the giving of religious instruction by the teacher; but, in the present state of the education question in this colony, I am of opinion that much danger would arise from following these precedents. The opponents of the National system would regard such a course as a virtual abandonment by the Board of their fundamental principle, and as an assertion of the propriety and necessity of making the schoolmaster, as such, a teacher of religion.

These were not the words of the Board themselves, but they were words upon which they bestowed the highest praise. But there was one other passage to which he would call their attention. Many of them might remember, a few years ago—in 1852—there was a re-distribution of the Government grant for denominational schools. That re-distribution of the money made it necessary for the Presbyterian body to give up twenty-five of their schools, which were made over to the National Board. A grant of £2080 was asked for by that Board, and granted to them, so that they might support these schools. Now, observe, in the report of 1852, what is said with regard to these schools by the National Board:—

Twenty-five schools were then named by the Moderator of the Presbytery, for our adoption, and we at once intimated our readiness to support them provisionally, by defraying all their current salaries, pending such enquiry as was requisite to ascertain whether they could be newly organised in accordance with our regulations. We regret to state that such organisation proved to be ultimately practicable in the case of four only. Eight of these 25 offered schools had been abandoned past recal, and were in fact non-existent, at the time when the list was handed to us. Others were found to be held within, or in close proximity to places of Denominational worship, and thus excluded from our support by one of our fundamental regulations.

Here then, those non-vested schools were allowed to be held in any place the local Board might provide for that purpose. It must be clear to every one that these non-vested schools the National Board were attempting to establish, were contrary to rules and regulations, which they themselves had declared to be fundamental. He thought, although they had the legal right, they had deprived themselves of the moral right. There was also another point to which he desired to allude: what was the mode in which the National Board was desirous of establishing these schools? They might remember that it was said—because such schools had proved so useful in Ireland and in Victoria; but they must also remember that the non-vested schools in Ireland and in Victoria exactly answered to the Denominational schools in this colony. He would read them first a passage from a letter of his—appended to the report of their Church Society, of 1855, which clearly stated what was the rule their Metropolitan and himself (Bishop of Newcastle) had endeavoured to lay down in reference to their schools, and also in regard to the religious instruction to be given in them:

The four middle hours of each day—from 10·0 to 12·30, and from 2·0 to 3·30, to be appropriated to secular instruction; while the first hour from 9·0 to 10·0, and the last half-hour from 3·30 to 4·0, are appropriated to religious instruction.

No child to be required to join in the religious instruction against the wish of its parents or guardians.

This time was not devoted entirely to abstract religious instruction, but two days out of the five, probably, in general religious instruction such as children of every denomination might partake. He wished them here to observe that the regulation which had been set forth as what the heads of the Church of England diocese in this colony desired, was that there should be four hour of secular instruction and one and a-half hours of religious instruction each day. He would here read a sentence from a leading article in the *Times*, in reference to a motion made by Mr. Secretary Walpole in the House of Commons. He knew Walpole, and he could say there was not a human being of nobler character, of more religious feeling; but if he (the Bishop of Newcastle) had been a member of the House he certainly would have voted against his motion, which had for its object the alteration of the system of the non-vested schools of Ireland, so that the children should be compelled to remain in the room although they did not take part in the distinct formularies. The *Times* said:—

Any Irish child may now go to a National school, receive very good instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and a good deal more, including select portions of the Scriptures, for four hours a-day. When these four hours are over the schoolmaster may begin to teach in one place the Church Catechism, in another the Assembly's, in another the Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible, in another some Roman Catholic manual; and in these cases a third or a half of the children may walk out of the school, because one is a Roman Catholic, the other a member of the Established Church, another a Presbyterian, or something else. They need neither learn or listen to the obnoxious instruction.

Here then they had a clear description of what non-vested schools were in Ireland. And now he would ask them to observe the great variation from this wise regulation on the part of the National Board here. They did not say that in the non-vested schools they proposed the children should assemble together for four hours and receive the best secular instruction, and then during the other hour and a-half receive religious instruction—they did not allow them to receive any particle of religious instruction during school hours, but they said "we will allow these children to be kept after time or come before their time, to receive distinct religious instruction." He would ask any Christian parent whether, after a long day's schooling, a child was in a fit state of mind to receive religious truths—whether this was not the very way to make the tenets of his own Church distasteful and nauseous. Instead of making their children better members of their own communion, it would make them indifferent to all communions. (Cheers.) He therefore said that the mode in which the National Board was striving to establish non-vested schools would do injury instead of good. If the National Board had acted in a high and honourable way—if they had imitated the conduct of the greatest man Ireland ever produced—the Duke of Wellington—in that great political action of his life when he raised in every heart a thrill of love and approbation—they would have left their names enshrined in honour to future generations. [The reverend gentleman then described the conduct of the Duke of Wellington, in urging retirement from the Ministry, so that the Whigs might come into power, when he was informed by his chief (Sir Robert Peel) that the Corn Laws must be repealed—when he said, "We are bound in honour to retire from the Ministry, in order that the Whigs may come in and carry that measure, which they have advocated for years."] He would say, therefore, with regard to non-vested schools—if the National Board had for ten years—since its commencement—by its fundamental laws and regulations declared they were become averse to these schools; if the poor slighted, abused, almost starved Denominational Schools, were to be deprived of assistance (he thought it was a pity they could not, like the Fort-street, have £5000 to expend on their schools), if they were still to go on as they had been going on, a grievous injustice would continue to be done to them; therefore if the National Board felt it was right that those non-vested schools should be established, they ought in high honour, and they would have crowned themselves with high honour and repute if they had said—"We see education cannot be spread throughout the colony unless non-vested schools are established; the Denominational Schools are the true non-vested schools of Ireland and Victoria; we feel the Denominational Board should be allowed to establish them, and if there is any grant it should be given to that Board, and not to ourselves." (Cheers.) The speaker concluded by urging upon all to contribute not only to the Church Society, but to give freely to other causes—deciding at the commencement of the year what portion of their income they would devote to such purposes. They would find in the true exercise of charity that it was "more blessed to give than to receive."

Mr. Powell concurred with the report as read, but thought that there were two or three rather harsh words used in it towards the parish to which he belonged, St. Andrews. He now rose to say that the parishioners of that parish had never intended to disconnect themselves from this Society, but, on the contrary, many of them had expressed their dissatisfaction at not having been called upon by the collector. He would have collected the subscriptions himself, but had been told that he was not authorised to do so.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. C. Kemp moved the following resolution:

That this meeting desire to offer their grateful thanksgivings to the great Head of the Church, for the measure of success with which it has pleased Him to bless the labours of the Society

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ring the past year, and their fervent prayers that His Spirit may be with them to direct all their undertakings to the glory of His name.

If that meeting truly believed the principles they professed, they must all feel extremely gratified at the extent to which the propagation of this Society had proceeded during the past year. Though the benefits that had arisen had been mainly owing to the instrumentality of this Society, yet they must not forget that they were but instruments in the hand of God to do His work, and that their chief thanks were due to the Almighty who had put it into their hearts to commence this Society, and whose favour had carried it to the extent to which it had gone. He believed that it was known to his lordship, though not, perhaps, to many of those present, that the day before he left this colony on his recent visit to England, he had, in the study of his pastor, Mr. Allwood, drafted the resolution, the adoption of which by a public meeting, had ended in the formation of this Society; and now, after a comparatively brief absence, it was with a feeling of thankfulness that he found that so much good had already been done. When they considered the detail of the state of things that had been first brought more prominently before the public by the Rev. Mr. Synge, they had indeed great reason to be thankful for what had been already done, whilst they were called upon to pray earnestly that the good work might be continued, increasing and extending the benefits of the Society simultaneously with the growth of the colony. There were many things in this Society that must tend to good. It was not merely that it provided clergymen and catechists where none were to be found before, nor solely that it erected churches where most required; but there was this also, that it would enable them to serve a kind of apprenticeship, initiating them in the kink of legislative work they would shortly have to do, when the Synod assembled. This must very soon assemble, the committee even doubt whether it might not be before the next annual report of this Society. But whenever it might be, the experience that would be gained by working this Society, would be most beneficial in enabling them to conduct the business of the Synod. He thought it was Bishop Butler who had said, that he looked upon Christianity as a trust that was reposed in a man, and that, consequently, every Christian man ought to endeavour to extend, as far as possible, the knowledge that he himself possessed. If it were a trust, then there was no way in which a man could fulfil it so well as by supporting such a Society as this; and, as had been pointed out by the Lord Bishop of Newcastle, they must remember that they had not done all when they had given their support to this Society, because there always would be claims coming upon them, and a mere subscription to this Society would not and ought not to deprive them of the right and the duty of contributing to special objects of charity or otherwise that might be brought under their notice. The great feature in this Society, if properly carried out, was, that it would break down that system of self, which was so much opposed to all principles of Christianity and charity, and which had been the means of thwarting so many good works. Now, if once they got people to pay their money in to a central fund, even if they got back all they subscribed, much good would still be effected, and a better spirit would be begotten than if they kept the money amongst themselves, because it would gradually generate a feeling of community, that it was so desirable to encourage. He could not sit down without saying a few words with regard to the State support to religion, alluded to by his Excellency. He had no doubt but that the time would come, when this support would be withdrawn, but when the time came he would still be opposed to its withdrawal. He would oppose it not so much as a member of the Church of England, for he was sure that Church would be enabled to provide efficient support for itself; but, as a member of the State he had no desire to see a total abnegation of the State to support Christian principles, and that would be the effect of the withdrawal of State support. He knew that the subject was one upon which many good men held different opinions, but he, as a member of the State, conscientiously considered himself bound to oppose the withdrawal of State support from religion.

The Rev. W. M. Cowper, in seconding the resolution, said that it expressed thankfulness for blessings received, and a dependence upon Providence for a continuance of those blessings for the future. This was a proper spirit for such a Society to express, when they assembled to ask the continuance and assistance of the members of the Church of England. They must depend upon the amount of religious feelings in the hearts of such members, and if they believed that it was from God that all holy desire, all good councils, and all just works proceeded, they could not fail to thank Him for the success of the Society. With a view of setting before the meeting the great importance of this Society, he would state a few facts relative to a certain portion of the report that had come under his own knowledge. The parish to which he would allude was that of St. John's, Bishopthorpe, or the Glebe. It contained about 5000 inhabitants, the half of whom were members of the Church of England. Not more than twenty months ago there was neither place of worship or schoolhouse there. The Church Society, however, extended its aid there, and this aid at once gave a stimulus to the members of the church. They set to work, collected money, and built a schoolhouse, which now served the purpose of a place of worship, in which a congregation of some three hundred persons assembled every Sabbath morning. There was also a Sunday school, in which 140 children were taught, and a day school with about the same number of scholars. During the period he had named £1788 had been raised in that district for purposes of religion, education, and charity; and this had been elicited simply by the aid in the first instance given by this Society. This had been but small, only the fourth of what was subsequently collected, but it brought a blessing with it and had been multiplied fourfold. In the same parish, in Parramatta-street, a catechist was employed, and some two hundred or three hundred persons attend his ministrations, so that now, through this Society, there were the means of attending divine worship afforded to some 600 persons, who had previously no opportunity of attending. So in all the twenty-four districts named in the report, he was sure that if the officiating clergymen of those districts were present, they would state similar results as having followed in their districts. He would now ask them to take a still more enlarged view of the effect this Society must have upon this diocese generally, by the elevating effect it must have on the minds of the Church members, and the many thousands of persons that it had brought under the operation of Christian faith and principles. Let them do this, and they must be more than ever thankful to Almighty God for the blessings he had vouchsafed to them. He believed that no money collected in the community had been so well spent as the £7000 or £8000 expended by this Society; and those who had contributed to the amount, when they saw the results that followed, must feel their hearts thrilling with gratitude at being allowed to take part in this work. He need not point out to them how necessary it was under such circumstances that they should pray fervently that God would continue them the support He had already vouchsafed to them; that they might be enabled to go forward, and make such progress as the necessities of the Church required. One half of this community were members of the Church of England, numbering some 80,000 in this diocese. The very highest interests of the community, then, were involved in and were entrusted to them. If, as they had been told, Christianity was a trust committed to man, let them take care that He who had reposed this trust in them did not find them unfaithful trustees, lest He might appoint others to carry out His good purposes; but let them work faithfully and diligently, extending the blessings of religion to those districts now crying loudly to them for aid, and making the Church of England the glory of the land, and means of extending blessings unto future generations.

The resolution was put and carried.

Mr. T. W. Smith, M.L.A., moved the next resolution:—

That the objects proposed to be accomplished by the Church Society, and the means employed to accomplish them, call for the hearty co-operation and support of every member of the Church of England.

He said he would speak to the resolution which he had the honour to submit to the meeting, as one whose thoughts had lately been directed to the consideration of the great political privileges about to be enjoyed by the colony. Addressing such a meeting as that which he saw before him—a meeting which, in its numbers and its influence, he took to be a significant proof of the progress of the Society—he had no hesitation in saying that those great blessings would prove curses instead of blessings unless they were entrusted to a God-fearing and Christian people. (Hear, hear.) He felt that he was addressing those who appreciated the truth of the Divine maxim, that "Righteousness exalteth a nation, and sin is a reproach to any people." Looking at the peace which distinguished their own country, and contrasting it with the discord and the violence which characterised other nations, they would be enabled to see more clearly the importance of keeping this precept constantly in view. They were as he had said on the eve of great political changes; and it behoved every Australian who desired to see his country taking a high stand among the nations of the earth, to lay those considerations which affect the religious and moral character of the country seriously to heart, and to reflect upon the means by which the people of the colony may be made worthy of the high destiny which he believed to be in store for them. To do this was their duty as Christians, as disciples of the Redeemer of man; but he thought it behoved them as colonists, not less than as Christians, to keep the religious condition of the colony ever forward in their thoughts. Reverting to the subject of the resolution, he would point out that Sydney and the adjacent country was, as regarded provision for the maintenance of religion, already in possession of those large advantages which were conferred by the successive Governments of former days; but those who had travelled in the interior of this country must be aware that large numbers of the population were growing up in a state of heathen ignorance. He believed that were the necessary means provided, there would be no want of able, zealous, and faithful men to go forth and minister to those who were thus destitute; and on behalf of these he would raise his feeble voice, and pray those who were possessed of all the means of doing good, to extend to their less privileged fellow-colonists a share of those blessings of which they themselves so largely partook. If the members of the Church of England, as the most numerous, the most enlightened, and the most wealthy section of the community, would awake to the importance of this subject—to the importance of doing their duty as Christians, who, as such, were bound to propagate Christianity—then they might hope that this important institution, by whose cradle they now stood, would yet assume the proportions of a giant, mighty to save those who stood in need of aid. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. E. Synge seconded the proposition. He said that after the several speeches which had been addressed to the meeting, he believed it was his duty to be very brief in his remarks. He could not, however, refrain from endorsing the remarks of a previous speaker as to the progress which had already been made in the country districts by the aid of this Society, a progress to which he could bear testimony speaking from his own knowledge. At Pambula, Eden, and Bega, places a considerable distance apart, churches had either been built or were in process of erection. So in the pastoral district of Maneroo. At Bombala, Delegate, and Mount Cooper, places of worship had either been built or were in course of erection; and at these places schools also were in course of formation. The same remark applied to the Tumut, Gundagai, Adelong, Deniliquin, and Moulamein. These facts spoke forcibly of their past exertions, and were such as to commend those exertions to the future support of the members of the Church. A simile had been drawn from the absorption of the water of the sea, and its diffusion in the shape of rain over the earth. Now he had ascertained that in this country the vapours from the sea sea seldom went farther than the coast ranges; and thus while there was abundance of moisture near the coast, in the interior there frequently was famine for want of moisture. Now this natural result faithfully represented the religious condition of those pastoral districts to which the operations of this Society had not extended, as compared with those districts situate in the vicinity of Sydney. In the interior they were in want of that living water which was supplied by God, for the salvation of the souls of men, and those who were possessed of the golden pipes and the other appliances by which this healing water might be supplied to their distressed brethren, ought to consider it not merely their duty, but their high privilege to come forward and assist in the good work. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was then put and passed.

The Rev. R. Allwood moved the next resolution:—

That Charles Kemp, Esq., E. W. Jamison, Esq., and Captain Martindale, be appointed members of the committee to supply the places of those who may retire.

He said that the first-named of those gentlemen had peculiar claims, not only as a valuable member of the Society, but as one of its founders, while the other two, there was reason to believe, would prove active and industrious members of the committee, and it was such men they required in connexion with a Society, the expenditure of which last year was £8000, the operations of which extended to all parts of the colony, and the correspondence of which amounted to three hundred letters in the year. It was of importance that the affairs of the Society should be conducted with judgment and impartiality; and this could be done only by the committee carefully attending to all its operations. This was done last year, and he trusted the same might be said of the operations of the next year. He could bear testimony to the advantages which had resulted from the attendance of delegates from various branch societies. By this means they had been enabled to collect a larger amount of correct information relative to the state of the Church than could be obtained by correspondence; and when a Synod was established, it would be found that much valuable information had been collected in the manner to which he referred. He thought it desirable to call attention to the financial condition of the Society. Last year their liabilities amounted to £5744, and they had in the bank to their credit, £1100; but they had had applications for assistance to the extent of £2000, more than their resources. This circumstance would impress on the minds of the members of the Church the necessity there was for exertion, so that the people in the interior of the colony might be enabled to attend to the ordinances of religion. They had cause to congratulate themselves upon what had been done, but much still remained to be accomplished, and he trusted that at their next anniversary they would be gratified to find that they had made that further progress which was so necessary and desirable. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. P. Mackenzie seconded the motion. He addressed to the meeting a few remarks, in the course of which he adverted to the importance of zeal, energy, and unity, in carrying out the objects which the Society had in view.

The proposition was then put, and passed.

The Bishop of Sydney having vacated the chair, the same was taken by the Bishop of Newcastle.

Captain Browne moved, "That the thanks of this meeting be accorded to his lordship the Bishop of Sydney, for his kindness in presiding at this meeting, and for the interest he had evinced, and the able advocacy he has used in furthering the interests of the Society."

Captain Dumaresq seconded the motion, which was put and passed.

The Bishop of Sydney briefly returned thanks, congratulating the Society in the success of their second anniversary meeting. He concluded by pronouncing a benediction, after which the meeting separated.

PRIVY COUNCIL DECISIONS.

The following are the minutes of decisions by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on appeal in the cases of Gordon v. Scott and Towns v. Wentworth:—

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Whitehall, Thursday, February 25, 1858.

Present.

The Right Honorable the Lord Justice Knight Bruce
The Right Honorable the Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall
The Right Honorable the Lord Justice Turner
The Right Honorable Sir John Dodson.

Between Robert Cruden Gordon, appellant, and Charles Scott and others, respondents. On appeal from the Supreme Court of New South Wales. Counsel for the appellant, Mr. Roundell Palmer, Mr. Speed; solicitor, Mr. T. F. Boyton, agent for Messrs. Johnson and Johnson; counsel for the respondents, Mr. Cairns, Mr. Baggallay; solicitors, Messrs. Ellis Parker, P. Clarke, agents for Messrs. Want.

The arguments in this case having been commenced on Monday, the 15th instant, and continued on Wednesday, February 17, were concluded this day, when, after deliberating some time, their Lordships delivered the following judgment:—

The Lord Chief Justice Knight Bruce: In this case their Lordships find themselves unable to agree wholly with either of the two decrees before them; as to that of the Primary Judge, because it does not direct Mr. Gordon, the appellant here, to be debited with any part of the sums of £100 and £3000, and a fraction respectively paid by the respondent, Mr. Scott, for the purchase from Mr. Deloitte, and the acquisition from the Australian Trust Company of their respective interests in the land, wharf, and buildings, which in their Lordships' opinion that decree properly declares to have formed part of the joint property of the partnership between the appellant and respondents; as to the decree of the full Court, because reversing the former so far as it declared that the land, wharf, and buildings formed part of the said partnership, the decree of the full Court declared the land, wharf, and buildings not to form part of the said partnership.

It is plain and not denied that the partnership with the appellant was formed with an intention upon all sides, and an agreement that some interest in the land, wharf, and buildings, should form part of the partnership property. But the nature and extent of that interest were not defined. The respondents contend that the only interest in the land, wharf, and buildings intended to form part of the partnership property was the residue of the term in them granted or agreed to be granted by the lease or agreement for a lease of them, dated 14th of August, 1850, which term was only a term of five years from the 22nd of that month, and had been acquired by Mr. Scott in the year 1852, the partnership with the appellant having been constituted in and not before May, 1853, or the 1st of June, 1853. But previous to that, in April, 1853, Mr. Scott had made the agreement with Mr. Deloitte owner of the reversion (subject to a mortgage to the Australian Trust Company), for the purchase of that reversion for £100 (subject to that mortgage). The evidence satisfies their Lordships that Mr. Scott made the agreement with Mr. Deloitte, not as a person distinct from the sugar refinery partnership, but as a member of that partnership, on account of the joint concern. When, therefore, and before the partnership of the appellant was agreed on, Mr. Scott, on the account and behalf of the Sugar Refinery Company or concern, was the absolute proprietor of the land, wharf, and buildings, subject only to the mortgage which Mr. Scott (alone or with others) subsequently acquired; and as it is manifest that the expression "one share" contained in the appellant's letter of the 28th of May, 1853, meant "one share" in the sugar refinery, and was so understood on the 1st of June by Messrs. Scott, Dixson, Hunt, and Loxton, when they accepted the appellant's offer of the 28th of May; and as the expression sugar refinery, used in the letter of that day, is necessarily agreed on each side to have extended to and included some interest in the land, wharf, and buildings, we are of opinion that the appellant was entitled to understand, and must be taken to have understood that expression as extending to all the interest that Messrs. Scott, Dixson, Hunt, and Loxton had at that time in the land, wharf, and buildings; and that if those four gentlemen, or any one or more of them, meant that the appellant should take no further interest in them than for the residue of the term of five years, he ought to have been so informed before he became a partner, which in their Lordships' judgment he does not appear to have been; nor in saying this do we forget the passage in the appellant's evidence to which Mr. Baggallay particularly called our attention as to the payment to Donaldson. The respondents, in their examinations respectively, have stated conversations which, as the learned counsel contend, ought to be considered, if accurately stated, as affording strong evidence against the truth and validity of the appellant's claim. Their Lordships do not, however, find the respondents' answers and the testimony given by them sufficiently in accordance together, sufficiently accurate or of sufficient weight to countervail the documents, the evidence of Mr. Ronald, and the distinct documents contained in the appellant's testimony at pages 43, 44, 45 of the Appenix.

At page 43 he says: "After I had paid the money I took the management and kept the accounts. I know that Hunt claimed a share in the real property, which they resisted. Hunt maintained that he had paid for it, and was entitled to a share. They disputed, and Hunt said, Well then give me back the money. I do not recollect saying that I will find a purchaser for Mr. Hunt's share. I do not believe that I stated that Hunt was a fool for leaving the concern. I cannot swear that I did not say so. I gave Mr. Scott a list of the partnership property. The one produced marked X was not the one, but merely an inventory of everything on the premises. When I instructed Mr. Scott to sell the property I did not give him the inventory marked X. I have never heard any allusion to Donaldson's lease. At our board meetings there was not, to my knowledge, any conversation as to the rent to be paid for the premises after the expiration of their then tenancy. There was no allusion to any lease whatever when the insurance was proposed to be effected. I was never instructed to sell the property at distinct prices. I was not instructed to sell the property to Mr. Hargreaves, or to sell it in two distinct parts. Mr. Scott did not wish to sell his share, but to form a company with Mr. Hargreaves."

At page 44, he says: "I did not state to Loxton and Dixson that I might as well claim the real estate as Hunt had done. I had never had any conversation except on the day we bought Hunt's share. On that day, I did not say that I might as well claim as Hunt did. Mr. Hunt made some allusion to my share. I stated that my share had nothing to do with his matter in dispute; that whatever bargain I had made I would adhere to. That was all on this subject. I never stated to any of the partners that I was too poor to join them. I told Mr. Scott that I had a share in the real property. On the day of the discussion, I told Mr. Scott that my share was in the property. It was then a one-fourth. Since Hunt went out, I claimed a share of the interest, purchased of the land from Captain Deloitte. The Company had no funds then to pay £3700. The working capital of the Company was my £1000, and the cash credit. The property represented their shares, viz., the lands, buildings, and machinery."

And at page 45, he says: "I was not informed that Hunt left because Scott would not sell him part of the freehold of the land. Hunt left because they would not acknowledge his claim to a share in the freehold. I did not tell Loxton, Scott, or Dixson, or either of them at the sugar works, or elsewhere, that Hunt had no claim to the land, and that I might as well claim a share in the freehold as well as Hunt. I recollect a negociation with Mr. Hargreaves for the purchase. The arrangement with Hargreaves was not that he should give £6000 for the freehold. Hargreaves delayed making an offer until he received money from Port Phillip. I never heard such a proposition that Hargreaves was to pay £2000 to Scott, £2000 to Loxton, or £2000 to Dixson for the freehold. Mr. Scott wished to continue a partner in the new company I was to make with Hargreaves. Loxton and Dixson were to go out. I have a faint recollection that Loxton said he would sell his share for £2000. I never told Loxton or Dixson that I had not the inclination to purchase the land. I always considered the land belonged to the Company before I entered into partnership. I never at any time stated to Loxton or Dixson that I had not the means or inclination to purchase the land."

Their Lordships think that the Primary Judge was right, so far as he went, in respect of the property in contest, but that he should have charged the appellant with a part of the £100 and of the £3000, and a fraction in proportion to his share in the partnership; their Lordships being unable to attribute any weight to the appellant's argument for his exemption from that contribution which he has founded on the value, or his belief or understanding of the value of the property in May 1853, or his alleged understanding at the time that he was becoming interested in an estate in fee simple in possession free from incumbrances. He must, we think, be taken to have agreed to accept, and his partners to have agreed to let him have a share in the property, such in point of tenure and charge as at the time it was.

The recommendation of the Committee to the Crown will be that the decree of the full Court should be varied on the principle that has been stated, but not further, and that there should be no costs of the appeals.

Mr. Palmer and Mr. Baggallay will agree upon the terms.

Mr Roundell Palmer: There probably will be no difficulty in that. Your Lordships will declare that the land in question was at the date of the partnership part of the partnership property, subject to the payment of the purchase money and the amount due to the mortgagees, and that the appellant is chargeable with his proportionate share thereof.

Right Honorable the Lord Justice Turner: With subsequent interest.

Mr. Baggally: The respondents would be entitled to interest on the £100 and the amount paid off on the mortgage.

Right Honorable Lord Justice Knight Bruce: We think so.

Mr. Roundell Palmer: That is on the appellant's proposition.

Right Honorable Lord Justice Knight Bruce: That is what we think.

Mr. Roundell Palmer: That necessarily follows from your Lordship's conclusion.

Right Honorable Lord Justice Knight Bruce: Had not you and Mr. Baggallay better now put that down in order to avoid any possible difference of opinion?

Mr. Roundell Palmer: Yes. Then your Lordships will introduce that direction as to interest. Of course the purchase money the respondents received for the property when sold will be chargeable with interest, in like manner, from the time they received it.

Right Honorable Lord Justice Knight Bruce: Yes, from the time they received it.

Right Honorable Lord Justice Turner: Has the money been invested?

Mr. Roundell Palmer: I am not aware.

Right Honorable Lord Justice Knight Bruce: What should the rate of interest be? What is the rate of interest in the colony?

Mr. Roundell Palmer: The gentleman who instructs me says the rate of interest in the colony is 8 per cent. when there is no special contract.

Right Honorable Lord Justice Knight Bruce: Is that so. Where there is no special contract is the rate as high as 8 per cent.?

Mr. Roundell Palmer: The gentleman by whom I am instructed, who is present, is from the colony.

Right Honorable Lord Justice Knight Bruce: You had better agree about that. Is that so?

Mr. Johnson (appellant's solicitor). Am I at liberty to answer your Lordship's question?

Right Honorable Lord Justice Knight Bruce; Yes.

Mr. Johnson: By an Act of the Legislature, where interest is payable, it is 8 per cent. in the absence of any special contract.

Right Honorable Lord Justice Knight Bruce: As our Court of Chancery, under similar circumstances, allows 4 per cent.

Mr. Johnson: Just so.

Mr. R. Palmer: I do not know whether I understood your Lordships that the respondents are to be charged with interest on the amount of the purchase money of the property subsequently sold from the time it was received by them.

Right Honorable Lord Justice Knight Bruce: Yes, certainly, from the time they receive it, that is just; in other respects the account will go on as both branches of the Court decreed.

Mr. Roundell Palmer: Yes, it was only as to the date; my friend and myself have agreed, subject to your Lordship's approbation, on the terms of the order. "Declare that the land in question was at the date of the partnership."

Right Honorable Lord Justice Knight Bruce: "The land wharf and buildings," is the description throughout these proceedings.

Mr. R. Palmer: Yes; "Declare that the land, wharf, and buildings" were at the date of the partnership.

Right Honorable Lord Justice Turner: At the termination of the partnership should it not be?

Mr. Roundell Palmer: Yes; "At the date of the termination of the partnership part of the property of the partnership, and that the appellant is entitled to 1-4th part of the proceeds of the sale thereof, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from the time at which such purchase money was received, subject to the payment by the appellant of 1-4th part of the purchase money and mortgage money respectively paid by the respondents, with interest at the like rate on the appellant's share thereof respectively from the time the same respectively were paid.

Right Honorable the Chancellor of the Duchy: Would it not do to declare it was part of the partnership property to which the appellant was entitled at the termination of the partnership, subject to the payment of his share of the purchase money and amount of the mortgage with interest?

Mr. Baggallay: The contribution is to extend to the interest; it will not be confined to the purchase money and amount of the mortgage, but the cost of the conveyance and mortgage.

Right Honorable Lord Justice Turner: Yes, it is to extend to the whole.

Mr. Roundell Palmer: This is the minute I have made—"Vary the decree under appeal by declaring that the fee simple of the land, wharf, and buildings in question were, at the date of the termination of the partnership, part of the property of the partnership, and that the appellant is entitled to one-fourth part of proceeds of the sale thereof, with interest thereon, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from the time of the receipt thereof by the respondents, subject to the payment by the appellant of one-fourth part of the purchase money of £100 paid by the respondents to Captain Deloitte, and of the £3077 16s. 4d. paid by them to the Australian Trust Company, and of such costs and expenses as were properly incurred and paid by the respondents in or about the purchase and conveyance of said premises, with interest thereon at the like rate of 8 per cent. per annum, from the dates at which such payments respectively were made by the respondents.

"Remit the cause with the above declarations.

"No costs of the appeal."

Right Honorable Lord Justice Knight Bruce: Yes, that conveys their Lordships meaning.

Judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the Appeal of Towns v. Wentworth, from the Supreme Court of New South Wales; delivered February 26th, 1858.

Present at the hearing:
Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall.
Dean of the Arches.
Judge of the Court of Probate.

This case comes before us by appeal from a decree of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, by which a construction has been put on two clauses in the Will of a gentleman resident in that colony, named D'Arcy Wentworth.

The Will was made on the 5th of July, 1827, and the testator died in the course of the same year.

He was the owner of extensive landed estates in the territory of New South Wales, and at the date of his Will, and of his death, he had nine children—four sons and five daughters.

By his Will he provided for all his children, male and female, by devising lands to each child, and the issue of such child; and in case of the decease of any child without issue the estate is given over.

John Wentworth, one of the sons, died without having had issue, having barred the intail in the estate devised to him, if he was tenant-in-tail, and having conveyed his right to the estate to the appellant Towns.

There are two questions for consideration: first, what interest John Wentworth took under the devise to him; secondly, who are the parties entitled under the devise over of the testator's estates if any child dies without issue.

The case on the first point was argued before us most ably and elaborately. The rules of construction applicable to it, with the leading authorities which establish them, were brought fully to our notice, and, as far as they are material to the decision of the point now in dispute, they do not seem open to any doubt.

In order to determine the meaning of a Will the Court must read the language of the testator in the sense which it appears that he himself attached to the expressions which he has used, with this qualification, that when a rule of law has affixed a certain determinate meaning to technical expressions, that meaning must be given to them, unless the testator has by his Will excluded beyond all doubt, such construction.

When the main purpose and intention of the testator are ascertained to the satisfaction of the Court, if particular expressions are found in the Will which are inconsistent with such intention, though not sufficient to control it, or which indicate an intention which the law will not permit to take effect, such expressions must be discarded or modified; and, on the other hand, if the Will shows that the testator must necessarily have intended an interest to be given which there are no words in the Will expressly to devise, the Court is to supply the defect by implication, and thus to mould the language of the testator, so as to carry into effect, as far as possible, the intention which it is of opinion that the testator has, on the whole Will, sufficiently declared.

The application of these rules is often attended with very great difficulty, as the number of cases found in the books on the subject—not always very easily reconcileable with each other—sufficiently testifies; but in the present case, their Lordships do not think that the application is attended with any serious difficulty.

The testator begins his Will by devising all his property, real, personal, and mixed, to trustees and their heirs; prefacing the devise with a declaration of his object in making it in these words:—

"Whereas I am possessed of extensive real estates, which I am desirous of bequeathing to my children, in such manner as that the same shall be enjoyed by them respectively, only for and during the period of their natural lives; in order, therefore, to limit the same strictly in entail, to them my said children, and to their several and respective heirs of their bodies respectively, I give and devise."

And then follows the devise to the trustees.

It is said, that this shows a clear intention to give estates tail to the children. If these words had been words of devise, such, under the rule of law called the rule in Shelley's case, would have been its effect. But the words indicate, in their popular sense, no such intention; to intail an estate strictly on a man and the heirs of his body is a different thing from giving him an estate tail; and in this case there can be no doubt that if the trust had been executory, and a conveyancer had been employed to give effect by an instrument properly prepared to the purpose, to the intention so expressed, he would have carried them into effect, and the Court of Chancery, if called upon to act, would have carried them into effect, by giving estates for life to the children, and limiting estates tail after their deaths, to their children as purchasers.

The testator, however, proceeds to execute his own intention, and he declares the trusts of his estate in the district of Cork, in these words:—

"And upon further trust to allow my son, Charles William Wentworth, to possess and enjoy the said estate, house, and premises, and every part and parcel thereof, for and during the term of his natural life; and from and after his decease the same to go and descend to his first and other sons and daughters in tail in the order of primogeniture; males to be preferred to females, and to the several and respective heirs of their bodies, so as that each possessor shall take only a life estate and interest in the same."

The testator here, in terms of all but strict legal accuracy, limits an estate for life to William Charles, with remainder to his first and other sons in tail general, with remainder to his first other daughters in tail general successively. He has carried out in a formal manner the intention which, in sufficiently plain, though technically inaccurate terms, he had declared in the commencement of his Will. It is true that the testator has added a direction which the law will not allow to take effect, viz., that each possessor shall take only for life. That direction being inconsistent with the main purpose of the Will, must, in conformity with the rule already referred to, be disregarded.

But then follows these words:—

"And in the event of the said William Charles Wentworth's decease without issue, then I give and devise my said estates to my said trustees and their heirs in trust, to allow my other children, hereinafter mentioned, to possess and enjoy the same, strictly limited to life interest and entailed to each of them respectively in the order of primogeniture, males to be preferred to females in the following order." He then names his children, with the order in which they are to take. It is said that the effect of this devise over, in the event of William Charles Wentworth's decease without issue, is to give an estate tail by implication to William Charles Wentworth.

If the devise had been to William Charles, for life, and afterwards to his children for life, and for default of issue of William Charles then over, the authorities would require such a construction; because as the estate was not to go over till failure of the issue of William Charles it would be necessary to imply an estate tail in William Charles, either immediate, or in remainder after the life estate of his children, in order to let in such issue, and to prevent the devise over from failing for remoteness.

But here there is a limitation to all the issue of William Charles (subject to an observation to be presently made) and what pretence is there, therefore, for enlarging the estate for life, expressly given to the first taker in order that his issue may take by implication an interest which they have already by express devise?

It is said, however, that the devise to the children of William Charles, and the heirs of their bodies, would not of necessity include all issue of William Charles, for that one of his children might die in the lifetime of the testator leaving issue, who in that case would not take under the limitations in the Will, if William Charles takes only for life.

But the answer is, that the testator makes his will with reference to the state of his family as it existed at the date of his Will, and as he contemplates that it will continue at his death; and the failure of issue spoken of, therefore, includes all the issue of William Charles in the contemplation of the testator. The supposed difficulty would be increased rather than diminished by giving William Charles an immediate estate tail, in which case, if he happened to die in the testator's lifetime, all his issue would be excluded. But it is said that an estate tail in William Charles in remainder, after the estates to his children and the heirs of their bodies, may be implied, in order to let in the issue who might, by possibility, be excluded. It is admitted that this construction is in direct opposition to the decision in Ginger v. White (Willes, 348), and it is quite opposed to the principle furnished by other cases, in which a limitation on failure of issue generally following a devise to issue, has been read as if the words were, "on failure of such issue," as is previously mentioned.

If there had been in this Will an omission of any particular class of issue which the testator might have been expected to foresee and provide for, the question would have been whether, according to the doctrine of Blackburn and Edgely, 1 P. Wms., 605 (of which the authority seems to be recognized in the late case of Baker v. Tucker, 3 House of Lords Rep., 106), and the several subsequent cases which have adopted the same rule, the words "failure of issue," in order to support the gift over, must not be read "failure of such issue," as is previously mentioned.

But when the limitation to issue of the first taker includes all the issue which can come into existence, if the Will be read as speaking at the death of the testator, it is admitted that there is no case in which it has ever been held that any other issue can be intended. In this case, therefore, the devise over on failure of issue of William Charles, is equivalent to a remainder on failure of the former limitations.

Their Lordships, therefore, entertain no doubt that the devise to William Charles is a devise of a life estate, with remainder to his sons and daughters successively in tail, as purchasers with remainder over; and that there is no room for implication of an estate tail in William Charles, either immediate or in remainder.

The question, however, does not arise upon the devise to William Charles, but upon the devise to John; and it was contended, though but faintly contended, that the devise to John was in different language, warranting a different construction from that to be put on the devise to William Charles.

The devise to John is in these words:—

"And upon further trust, to permit and allow my said son, John Wentworth, to possess and enjoy my South Creek Estate, &c., the whole of the said last-mentioned estates to be held and enjoyed by the said John Wentworth for and during the term of his natural life, and from and after his decease, the heirs of his body respectively, with like limitations as to remainder, to such heirs and to succession in default of such heirs as is hereinbefore limited and provided of and concerning the estates hereby devised and bequeathed to the said other children."

No doubt if the words of this devise were not expounded by a reference to the previous devises, there would be an estate tail in John under the devise to him for life, and after his decease to heirs of his body; but the testator has expressly declared that the heirs of the body of John are to take by limitations, and that those limitations are to be similar to those already declared with respect to the estates given to his other children.

Now, the limitations thus referred to are the limitations in favour of William Charles and his issue, which have been already fully stated, and subsequent devises to his son D'Arcy and his issue, and others of his children, and their issue; in words which, in their Lordships' opinion, subject these devises to the same construction with the devise in favour of William Charles, and they think that the devise to John must be governed by the same rule.

Upon the whole, therefore, their Lordships entirely agree, on the first point, in the conclusion at which the Court below has arrived, and in the reasons most clearly and ably stated by the Chief Justice, in the Judgments, printed in the Appendix, in two other cases arising on this Will, and which are referred to as forming the grounds of decision on this case.

As to this point, therefore, they must advise her Majesty to affirm the decision complained of.

The second question turns on the meaning of the following clause:—

"And in the event of the death of any of my said nine children without issue of their bodies as aforesaid, then I give and devise the estate or estates hereinbefore given or so devised in trust for such children and their issue as aforesaid, as shall die without such issue [clearly showing what issue he had contemplated], to the eldest of my said children who shall be then living, in the following order of succession [he then names them], to be had and held by each succeeding child, and the heirs of his or their bodies, subject to the like limitations and conditions as aforesaid."

Upon this clause the Court below has held, that "on the decease of any of the respective devisees in the Will mentioned, without issue, the hereditaments devised to him or her respectively, vested in the eldest of the children of the testator, in the order named in the Will, for life, with a vested remainder in his or her first and other sons and daughters, in tail, in the order of primogeniture, males to be preferred to females; and in the event of such eldest of the children of the testator being then deceased leaving issue, then immediately to such issue in remainder as last aforesaid."

But little argument was addressed to us upon this point, and it is not, indeed, susceptible of much illustration.

It is obvious that the construction adopted by the Court below requires either that the words "who shall be then living" shall be struck out of the Will, or that the words "or who shall have died leaving issue then living," or some equivalent words, shall be introduced. Now a Court is not justified either in inserting or striking out words, or in any manner altering the language of a clear devise upon mere conjecture—upon the mere ground that the devise seems capricious, and that a gift in other terms would be more in conformity with other dispositions contained in the Will. Their Lordships can find here no certain indication of an intention that the testator meant anything else than he has said. The words relied on by the Court below, viz., the limitation "to the heirs of the body subject to the like limitations and conditions as aforesaid," mean only, in their Lordships' opinion, that the child who may so happen to take shall hold in the same manner and with the like limitations to his issue as are already declared of the other estates.

They must therefore advise her Majesty upon this point to reverse the decision in the Court below, and to make a declaration according to the opinion which they have thus expressed, viz., that, under the clause in question, the estate of any child dying without issue, vested in the eldest child of the testator who was then living, with remainder to the issue of the child so succeeding, according to the limitations contained in the devise to William Charles Wentworth.

Each party will pay his own costs in this appeal.

ANNUAL LICENSING MEETING.

The following is a list of licenses to retail fermented and spirituous liquors within the city and police district of Sydney, for the year commencing 1st July, 1858; and of late applications recommended by the Bench to receive licenses in accordance with the Act, 13 Victoria, No. 29.

1 Edward Robertson, Harbour View Inn, George-street
2 James Harden, Australian Hotel, George-street
3 Mary Stone, King's Arms, George-street
4 John Williams, King's Head, George-street
5 John Speerin, Observer Tavern, George-street
6 James Edward Chapman, Marine Hotel, George-street
7 John Gollaher, Patent Slip, George-street
8 Robert White Moore, Fortune of War, George-street
9 Robert Pearson, White Swan, George-street
10 Not granted
11 William Newlands, Glasgow Arms, George-street
12 Isaac Johnson Warner, Prince of Wales, George-street
13 John Chard, Dublin Castle, George-street
14 Not granted
15 Not granted
16 William Ward, Crooked Billet, George-street
17 Charles Bath, St. John's Tavern, George and Bridge streets
18 John Joseph Ralph, Ville la Bordeaux, George-street
19 George Philip Buckhausen, City Hotel & Wine Vaults, Geo.-st.
20 William Nottingham Palmer, General Washington, George-st.
21 Horace Dean, Exchange Hotel, George-street
22 Ralph Tolano, Skinner's Hotel, George and Hunter streets
23 John Poehlman, Cafe Français, George-street
24 William Smith, Glasgow and City Wine Vaults, George-street
25 Edward Samuel, Golden Fleece, George and King streets
26 George Bransgrove, Great Britain Hotel, George and King sts.
27 John Holman, White Horse Tavern, George-street
28 William Hudson, Royal Hotel, George-street
29 Michael Farrell, Farriers' Arms, George-street
30 Charles Roberts, Crown and Anchor, George and Market sts.
31 Francis Callaghan, Will Watch, George-street
32 George G. Goldsmith, Grafton Arms, George-street
33 William Henry Watkins, Bull's Head, George-street
34 Alfred Hatch, London Tavern, George-street
35 Charles Beal, Simpson's Hotel, George-street
36 Withdrawn
37 Margaret Kennedy, Swan with Two Necks, George & Park sts.
38 James Kelly, Emu Inn, George and Bathurst streets
39 William Love, Golden Gate, George-street
40 William Sherman, Currency Lass, George and Liverpool sts.
41 Edward Conyngham, Dublin Tavern, George & Liverpool sts.
42 Thomas Lee, St. John's Tavern, George and Liverpool streets
43 Robert M'Roberts, Crown Inn, George-street
44 Abraham Jacobs, Jew's Harp, George-street
45 Richard Brown, Britannia Arms, George and Goulburn streets
46 John M'Master, Fountain of Friendship, George&Goulburn sts.
47 Thomas George Markwell, Golden Fleece, George-street
48 Joseph Scale, Square and Compass, George-street
49 Michael Leacy, Woolpack, George-street
50 Andrew Byrne, Peacock Inn, George-street
51 Patrick M'Grath, Omnibus Inn, George-street
52 John Dishington, Odd Fellows' Arms, George-street
53 Thomas Page, Steam Engine Inn, George-street
54 Thomas Ivory, Farmers' Home, George-street
55 Michael M'Namara, Farmers' Home, George-street
56 Peter Hanslow, Dog and Duck, George-street
57 William Brown, Wheatsheaf, George-street
58 James Tighe, Tower Inn, George-street
59 Rachael Sophia Wood, Railway Hotel, George-street
60 Edward Goodwin, Turon Inn, George-street
61 Daniel Tierney, Currency Lass, Pitt and Hunter streets
62 Frederick Riley, Red House, Pitt-street
63 John Hampton, Metropolitan Hotel, Pitt-street
64 William King, Spread Eagle, Pitt-street
65 Denis Kearney, Brougham Tavern, Pitt-street
66 Alfred Toogood, Rainbow Tavern, Pitt and King streets
67 Benjamin Palmer, Liverpool Arms, Pitt and King streets
68 Harriet Mary Rubsamen, Elephant & Castle, Pitt and King sts.
69 Not granted
70 Daniel Outtrim, Victoria Hotel, Pitt-street
71 Joseph Wakely, Bull and Mouth, Pitt and Market streets
72 Samuel Davis, Exhibition Hotel, Pitt and Market streets
73 Edward Borton, Cricketers' Hotel, Pitt and Market streets
74 No appearance
75 William John O'Brien, Tattersall's, Pitt-street
76 Joseph Windred, Sportsman's Arms, Pitt-street
77 Not granted
78 Struck out
79 David Hill, Butchers' Arms, Pitt and Park streets
80 Michael Cohen, Glasgow Arms, Pitt-street
81 Philip Steer, Edinburgh Castle, Pitt and Bathurst streets
82 John Vierra, Cottage of Content, Pitt and Bathurst streets
83 James Glissan, Currier's Arms, Pitt-street
84 Joseph Hook, Ovens Hotel, Pitt-street
85 John M'Cabe, North Star, Pitt and Liverpool streets
86 James Stewart, Stewart's Australian Hotel, Pitt and Goulburn streets
87 Timothy Alfred Cowell, Sportsman, Pitt and Goulburn streets
88 Frederick Saville, Circular Quay Hotel, Castlereagh-street
89 Charles Fischer, Queen's Hotel, Castlereagh-street
90 Henry Parsons, Bengal Arms, Castlereagh-street
91 James Cunningham, Commercial Hotel, Castlereagh-street
92 Joseph Wyatt, Prince of Wales Hotel, Castlereagh-street
93 Patrick Fox, Carriers' Arms, Castlereagh and King streets
94 No appearance
95 Wm. Cavanagh, Traveller's Rest, Market and Castlereagh sts.
96 Michael Shalvey, Globe Tavern, Castlereagh and Market sts.
97 John Williams, Sydney Arms, Castlereagh-street
98 James Davidson, Barley Mow, Castlereagh and Park streets
99 Martin Morrison, Leichhardt Hotel, Castlereagh-street
100 John J. M'Kone, Curriers' Arms, Castlereagh and Bathurst sts
101 Henry Lee, Cherry Tree, Castlereagh and Bathurst streets
102 C. J. F. Aubusson, Dungate Inn, Liverpool & Castlereagh sts.
103 Aloes Hoch, Willow Tree Inn, Liverpool and Castlereagh sts.
104 David Higgins, Yorkshire Stingo, Castlereagh & Goulburn sts.
105 William Henry Phibbs, Golden Fleece, Castlereagh-street
106 Richard Hughes, Nelson Hotel, Castlereagh & Campbell sts.
107 John Robinson, Sir Maurice O'Connell, Elizabeth & Hunter sts.
108 Richard Driver, Three Tuns, Elizabeth and King streets
109 John Cartwright Pardoe, Cricketers' Arms, Elizabeth-street
110 Edward Black, Spread Eagle, Elizabeth and Park streets
111 James Simpson, Bedford Hotel, Elizabeth-street
112 William Potter, Albion Hotel, Elizabeth and Campbell streets
113 Isaac Rudd, Crown Inn, Elizabeth-street
114 Edward Smith, Cheshire Cheese, Elizabeth-street
115 William Botomley, Hope Tavern, York and Barrack streets
116 James Madden, Old Inneskilleener, York-street
117 Pierce Goold, General Post Office Hotel, York-street
118 William Richardson Miller, Parker's Family Hotel, York-st.
119 John Lackey, Forbes Hotel, York and King streets
120 Henry Alphen, Garrick's Head, York and King streets
121 James Tobin, Family Hotel, York-street
122 John Keenan, Our Lyceum Hotel, York-street
123 Isaac Solomon, Our Lyceum Hotel, York-street
124 Henry Arkinstall, Constitution Inn, York-street
125 James Etherington, junior, Nell Gwynne, York-street
126 John Thorn, Richmond Inn, York-street
127 John Pope, Flower Pot, York-street
128 Abraham Cohen, Australian Freemasons' Hotel, York-street
129 Joshua Brown, Pelham's Hotel, George-street
130 Benjamin Beattie, Gardeners' Arms, George-street
131 Louisa Watkins, Odd Woman, York and Druitt streets
132 J. Hutchinson, Maitland Hotel, Clarence-st. & Margaret-place
133 A. J. Levy, Solomon's Temple, Clarence and Erskine streets
134 Ann Mahony, Crispin Arms, Clarence-street
135 Walter Thomas, Cornstalk Inn, King and Clarence streets
136 Thomas Timmins, Welcome Home, Clarence-street
137 James Holloway, Blue Lion, Clarence and Market streets
138 Tristram Maddox, Old Ship Inn, Clarence-street
139 Patrick Conlon, Tradesman's Arms, Clarence-street
140 William Wells, Lord Nelson Hotel, Kent-street North
141 Robert Drysdale, Dumbarton Castle, Kent-street
142 No appearance
143 Patrick Toolin, Lord Rodney Hotel, Kent-street
144 Jacob Rich, Gas Hotel, Kent-street
145 Thomas Thorne, Thorne's Family Hotel, Kent and Crescent sts
146 John Fyfe, Steam Navigation Inn, Kent-street
147 J. Turner, Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, Kent-st. & Margaret-pl.
148 John M'Laren, Clyde Hotel, Kent-street and Margaret-place
149 Janet Davidson, Steam Boat Inn, Kent-street
150 David Cureton, Grafton Arms, Kent-street
151 Patrick Sherlock, Governor Denison, Kent and Erskine sts.
152 Henry Hills, Green Dragon, Kent and Erskine streets
153 Thomas Hickey, Longford Hotel, Kent-street
154 John Lonergan, Ship Inn, Kent-street
155 Walter Kippie, City Inn, Kent-street
156 Joseph Thompson, Wollongong Hotel, Kent and King streets
157 John Shakeshaft, St. Andrew's Tavern, Kent and King streets
158 Refused
159 William Murphy, Australian Inn, Kent and Market streets
160 George Harris, Hynard's Hotel, Kent-street
161 Eliza Creagh, Brisbane Inn, Kent and Druitt streets
162 Thos. N. Matheson, Wollongong Hotel, Kent and Bathurst sts.
163 James Prescott, Hunter River Inn, Sussex-street
164 Bridget White, Clarence River Inn, Sussex-st. and Margaret-pl.
165 William Green, Digger's Return, Sussex-street North
166 Duncan M'Lennon, Ship Inn, Sussex-street
167 William Stewart, Royal Oak, Sussex and Erskine streets
168 Robert Henderson, Dove Inn, Sussex and Erskine streets
169 Bridget Lee, Harp of Erin, Sussex-street
170 John Ward, Patent Slip, Sussex and King streets
171 Robert Yeend, Commercial Hotel, Sussex and King streets
172 Charles Murray, Murray's Family Hotel, Sussex and King sts.
173 John Doran, Woolpack, Sussex-street
174 Henry Bailey, Governor Bourke, Sussex and Market streets
175 Joseph Wolstenholm, Albion Inn, Sussex and Market streets
176 John Brown, New Inn, Sussex-street
177 Mathew Hezlett, Labour in Vain, Sussex-street
178 Richard Selton, Hope and Anchor, Sussex-street
179 Joseph M'Beth, Victoria Inn, Sussex-street
180 Alexander Gray, Light House Hotel, Sussex and Bathurst sts.
181 James John Yeend, Sir Walter Scott, Sussex and Bathurst sts.
182 James Small, Robert Burns, Sussex and Bathurst streets
183 William Neads, Butchers' Arms, Sussex-street
184 Francis Phillips, Angel and Crown, Sussex and Liverpool sts.
185 James Flanders, Builders' Arms, Sussex and Liverpool streets
186 Thomas Bowman, Coachmakers' Arms, Sussex & Goulburn sts.
187 James Smith, Wheelwrights' Arms, Sussex-street
188 George Fisher, Darling Harbour Inn, Market Wharf
189 John Longford, Carlton's Hotel Market Wharf
190 George Coleson, Maitland and Morpeth Hotel, Market Wharf
191 William Cole Ashton, Bee Hive, Prince and Argyle streets
192 William Daley, Neptune Inn, Prince-street
193 Patrick Maloney, Harp of Freedom, Prince-street
194 Thomas Rogers, Glenmore Cottage, Cumberland-street
195 Mary Grierson, Harbour View Inn, Cumberland-street
196 James Casey, Rock of Cashel, Cumberland-street
197 Robert Berry, Bakers' Arms, Cumberland-street
198 Humphrey M'Keon, Australian Oak, Cumberland-street
199 Edward Thomas M'Donald, Forth and Clyde, Cumberland-st.
200 Thomas Lynch, Clare Tavern, Cumberland-street
201 Catherine Burnham, Coach and Horses, Cumberland-street
202 Stephen Doyle, Hand of Friendship, Cumberland-street
203 Thomas Morgan, Three Crowns, Church-hill
204 John Sims, Whalers' Arms, Gloucester-street
205 John Clements, Ship and Mermaid, Gloucester-street
206 Not granted
207 Catherine Earnshaw, Black Dog, Gloucester-street
208 John Bruffell, Ship Inn, Gloucester and Essex streets
209 Eleanor Rochester, Erin go Bragh, Cambridge-street
210 Honora Dwyer, Rose and Crown, Argyle and Harrington sts.
211 John Lord, Waterman's Arms, Harrington-street
212 Withdrawn
213 John Madden, junior, Sailors' Return, Harrington-street
214 James Merriman, Whaler's Arms, Miller's Point
215 John Bushby, Captain Cook Tavern, Clyde-st., Miller's Point
216 Jane Hill, Old Cheshire Cheese, Windmill and Kent streets
217 Catherine Stevens, Hit or Miss, Windmill-street
218 Catherine Brown, Hero of Waterloo, Windmill and Fort sts.
219 Struck out
220 William Norris, Royal Oak, Argyle-street
221 Isaac Moore, Custom House Hotel, Argyle-street
222 Baron Burnett Cohen, Sir John Franklin, Bridge-street
223 Susannah Williams, Star Hotel, Macquarie-place
224 Struck out
225 William Pitfold, Royal Admiral, Macquarie-place
226 William M'Millan, Clarke's Hotel, Albert and Phillip streets
227 Withdrawn
228 William Wheeler, Blue Bell, Phillip-street
229 Robert Edwin Heaney, Royal Nelson, Phillip and Hunter sts.
230 Janet Harriet Akhuiste, Star Inn, Phillip and Hunter streets
231 Robert Collins, Lemon Tree, Phillip-street
232 Owen Loughnan, White Hart, Phillip-street
233 George Coleman, Sawyers' Arms, Macquarie-street South
234 James Robertson, Captain Cook Inn, Bent and Spring streets
235 Struck out
236 Felix Lannoy, Petty's Hotel, Church-hill
237 Thomas Buck, City Arms, Margaret-place
238 Robert Henderson, Clarence Hotel, Erskine and Shelley sts.
239 Joseph Spinks, White Hart, King street
240 Frederick A. Muller, Hamburgh Hotel, King-street
241 Patrick Ryan, Melbourne Hotel, King-street
242 John Thomas Baker, Clarke's Hotel, King and Phillip streets
243 John Ritchie, Sir William Wallace, Bathurst-street
244 Dorothea Kelly, Friendship Hotel, Bathurst-street
245 Elizabeth Beck, Dunbar Tavern, Barker and Steam Mill streets
246 Mary Nunan, Builders' Arms, Liverpool street
247 Josiah Sanders, Hand and Heart, Liverpool and Dixon streets
248 Thomas Quigley, St. Patrick's Inn, Goulburn-street
249 James Tunks, Picton Arms, Campbell-street
250 William Langford, Bee Hive, Campbell-street
251 Luke Hughes, Irish Harp, Campbell-street
252 James Cullen, Pack Horse, Campbell-street
253 Struck out
254 John Joseph Earl, Australia Inn, Woolloomooloo and Riley sts.
255 Thomas O'Brien, Shamrock Hotel, Woolloomooloo-street
256 Ann Flynn, Swan of Erin, Woolloomooloo and Palmer streets
257 Withdrawn
258 George Commins, Cottage of Content, Woolloomooloo-street
259 James Boardman, Hargrave's Hotel, Woolloomooloo-street
260 W. Simpson Southern, Freemason's Retreat, Woolloomooloo-st.
261 John M'Krough, Victoria Inn, Woolloomooloo and Forbes sts.
262 John Smedley, Museum Hotel, William-street
263 Jessie Outtrim, Red House, William and Riley streets
264 Abraham Cohen, Freemasons' Tavern, William and Riley sts.
265 Bartholomew Lahiff, Woolloomooloo Royal Hotel, William-st.
266 Daniel Robinson, Fitz Roy Hotel, William and Palmer streets
267 John Gill, William-street Hotel, William-street
268 Thomas Spencer, Imperial Hotel, William-street
269 Jane Trapaud, Criterion Hotel, William-street
270 John Reddy, Woolloomooloo Inn, William-street
271 Stephen Long, College Hotel, Francis and Charles streets
272 D. Fernandez, Sir Maurice O'Connell, Riley-st Woolloomooloo
273 John O'Brien, Golden Age, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo
274 James Hogg, Boomerang Inn, Riley and Francis streets
275 Michael Scott, Estate Hotel, Riley-street
276 Mary Dickenson, Liberty Inn, Liverpool and Riley streets
277 Charles Logue, City Arms, Stanley and Crown streets
278 Joseph Carter, Dublin Castle, Crown and Riley streets
279 Mary Hoins, Dungannon Castle, Crown-street
280 John Mooney, Mooney's Family Hotel, Crown & Campbell sts.
281 Joseph Brady, Domain Hotel, Palmer and Bay streets
282 Christopher Samuel Walton, Berwick Castle, Palmer-street
283 Thomas Canavan, Plunkett Arms, Bourke-street
284 Mary Burke, Yacht Hotel, Forbes-street
285 Charles Tibbey, Dowling-street Wharf Hotel, Dowling-street
286 Richard Hill, Yorkshire Arms, Dowling-street
287 Cornelius O'Neil, Odd Fellows' Arms, Dowling-street
288 William Heaton, Fisherman's Rest, Dowling-street
289 William Clark, Willow Tree Hotel, Victoria-street
290 Struck out
291 William Tattle, Royal Sovereign, Darlinghurst
292 Johanna White, White Conduit House, Rushcutters' Bay
293 John Eastlake, Rushcutters' Bay Hotel, Rushcutters' Bay
294 Alfred Bradford, Blind Beggar, South Head Road
295 Jacob Blake, Robin Hood Inn, South Head Road
296 Anthony Finn, Pelican Hotel, South Head Road
297 Patrick Tighe, Rising Sun, South Head Road
298 John Tighe, Union Inn, South Head Road
299 Susan Newby, Sportsmans' Arms, South Head Road
300 Joseph Ferris, Queen's Arms, South Head Road
301 Moorcroft James O'Neil, Victoria Inn, South Head Road
302 William Chalk, Supreme Court Hotel, South Head Road
303 James Lee, Eagle Tavern, South Head Road
304 T. Baynes, Col. Bloomfield & Waterloo Hotel, S. H. Road
305 John Kennedy, Rose and Crown, Gipps-street, Glenmore Rd.
306 Edward Newman, Odd Fellows' Arms, Paddington
307 Alexander Fleming, Brittannia Hotel, Paddington
308 James Fairbairn, Kirkodie Inn, Paddington
309 James Patrick Smith, Greenwood Tree, Paddington
310 Thomas Birch, Sussex Arms, Paddington
311 Thomas Jarrett, Royal Oak, Paddington
312 Jane Beard, Paddington Inn, Paddington
313 Catherine Doyle, Gavan Duffy, Paddington
314 David George Aitken, Waverley Tea Gardens, Waverley
315 John Shay, Cottage of Content, Waverley
316 Refused
317 John Hogan, Pic-nic Arms, Big Coogee
318 Henry Edmonds, South Head Hotel, South Head Road
319 Richard Leftwich, South Head and Signal Hotel, South Head
320 Henry Clay, Marine Hotel, Watson's Bay
321 James Bluck, Bluck's Family Hotel, Surry Hills
322 John Wright, Wright's Hotel, Surry Hills
323 Alexander Steel, Royal Arms, Surry Hills
324 Henry Ward, Warwick Tavern, Surry Hills
325 Frederick William Williams, Botany-street Hotel, Surry Hills
326 Anne Robinson, Boundary Stone Inn, Surry Hills
327 John O'Heir, Emerald Isle, Bourke-street
328 Joseph Benjamin Oliffe, Cockatoo Inn, Bourke and Fitzroy sts.
329 Frederick Seymour Whitehouse, Surry Hills Hotel, Crown-st.
330 Christopher Richardson, Dolphin Hotel, Crown and Fitzroy sts.
331 Robert Manly, Star and Garter, Riley-street
332 James M'Crossen, Apple Tree, Albion-street
333 Benjamin Hanslow, jun., Royal Forester, Lansdown-street
334 John Barlow, Pineapple Inn, Fitzroy-street
335 James Tighe, Tighe's Family Hotel, Campbell-street
336 Jane Aylward, Pelican Hotel, Devonshire-street
337 Emanuel Martin, Madeira Inn, Devonshire-street
338 Charles Henry Shettle, Strawberry Hill Inn, Strawberry Hill
339 Hugh Wauhop, True Irishman, Sarah Ann-street
340 Ann Wilks, Australian Cricketer, Cleveland Paddocks
341 Philip Whelan, Napoleon Inn, Kensington-street
342 Withdrawn
343 Jasper Holder, Railroad Inn, Bank-street
344 John Wearin, Chippendale Hotel, Bank-street
345 James Vaughan, Limerick Arms, Bank-street
346 James Harris, Crown Inn, Bank and Botany streets
347 John Head, Storm King, Botany-street
348 William Williamson, Belfast Wine Vaults, Botany Road
349 Eli Bunting, Bee Hive, George-street, Redfern
350 John Casey, Kilrush Hotel, James-street, Redfern
351 George Snell Clarke, Captain Cook, Redfern
352 Henry Cook, Keep within Compass, Pitt-street, Redfern
353 Thomas Wild, Royal Oak, Redfern and George sts., Redfern
354 James Chambers, Redfern Inn, Redfern-street
355 William Johnstone, Welcome Here, Pitt and Redfern streets
356 Thomas Harris, Redfern Hotel, Botany-street
357 George Henry Morley, Sawyers' Arms, Bullanaming-street
358 W. Callaghan, Foresters' Hall, Turner and Bullanaming sts.
359 Thomas Collins, Toll Bar Inn, Botany Road
360 Roger Foy, Terminus Hotel, Botany Road
361 Joseph Brown, Buckland Hotel, Botany-street
362 Thomas Cooper, Gardeners' Arms, Botany Road
363 Edward Hickson, Londonderry Inn Botany Road
364 Peter Walsh, Sportsman's Arms, Botany Road and Raglan-st.
365 William Powell, London Joiners' Arms, Botany Road
366 William Stickland, Hand and Heart, Botany Road
367 Thomas B. Goldfinch, Salutation Inn, Botany Road
368 Maurice O'Rourke, Halfway House, Botany Road
369 Thomas Rostron, Waterloo Retreat, Botany Road
370 John Robinson, Brickmakers' Arms, Botany Road
371 William Baumont, Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, Botany
372 Michael Maher, Erin's Green Isle, Parramatta-street
373 G. Walkeley, California Inn, Parramatta & Kensington sts.
374 Malachi Hardiman, Red Bull, Parramatta-street
375 Jonathan Green, Wellington Inn, Parramatta-street
376 Patrick O'Connor, Clare Castle, Parramatta-street
377 James Collins, Golden Anchor, Parramatta-street
378 John Bryen, Australian Inn, Parramatta and Abercrombie sts.
379 Henry Hyndes, Land of the West, Parramatta-street
380 Margaret Somerville, Sportsman's Arms, Parramatta-street
381 James William May, Huntsman's Inn, Parramatta & Bay sts.
382 Michael Clune, Albert Inn, Parramatta-street
383 Peter Byrnes, Vale of Avoca, Parramatta-street
384 Michael Dolohunty, Friend in Hand, Cooper-street, Glebe
385 John Walton, University Hotel, Parramatta Road
386 James Simpson, Lady of the Lake, Bay and Greek streets
387 Struck out
388 Refused
389 Richard Briant, California Inn, Ultimo and Athlone sts., Glebe
390 Thomas Leavy, Currency Lass, Glebe Road
391 Ebenezer Dibley, Bricklayers' Arms, The Glebe
392 John Scott, Glebe Tavern, The Glebe
393 Rich. Wheeler Hind, Foresters' Arms, Frankland-pl., Glebe
394 George Williams, Bishopgate Hotel, Glebe Road
395 Mathew Prendergass, Hibernian Hotel, The Glebe, Glebe-st.
396 Margaret Onan, Victoria Inn, Bay-street, Glebe
397 C. C. Langdon, Flower Pot, Bishopgate, Parramatta Road
398 J. Wallace, Stonemasons' Arms, Bishopgate, Parramatta Rd.
399 Peter Brennan, Coopers' Arms, Pyrmont
400 Alexander D. Murphy, Pyrmont Bridge Hotel, Pyrmont
401 Solomon Davis, Edinbro' Castle, Pyrmont
402 James Lawson, Royal Oak, Pyrmont
403 James Pratt, Land's End Hotel, Pyrmont
404 Charles Saunders, Quarryman's Arms, Pyrmont
405 George Falls, White Swan, Rose-st., Shepherd's Paddock
406 James Brennan, Settlers' Arms, South Sydney
407 Lewis M'Donald, Trafalgar Inn, O'Connell Town
408 John Gough, College Hotel, O'Connell Town
409 Francis Mitchell Rozea, St. John's Tavern, O'Connell Town
410 Elenor Ouy, Sportsman's Arms, O'Connell Town
411 Isaac Chappell, Farriers' Arms, O'Connell Town
412 Henry Prior, Crown and Anchor, Newtown
413 Thomas Nobbs, Railway Hotel, Newtown
414 Samuel Gearside, Masonic Hotel, Newtown
415 William Walmesly, Terminus Hotel, Newtown
416 Robert Short, Cottage of Content, Newtown
417 Henry Heap, Hero of Waterloo, Newtown
418 Joseph Blackstone, Newtown Inn, Newtown
419 Christopher Chapman, Union Inn, Newtown Road
420 James Conley, Kingston Lodge Hotel, Kingston, Newtown
421 George Augustus Davis, Kingston Hotel, Kingston, Newtown
422 John Richardson, White Horse, Newtown
423 Mary Marshall, Stanmore Hotel, Stanmore, Newtown
424 Abraham Howarth, Butcher's Arms, Cook's River Road
425 Thomas John Bown, Star and Garter, Cook's River Road
426 Charles M'Cauley, Antrim Arms, Cook's River Road
427 Thomas Brennan, Union Inn, Cook's River
428 Samuel Lovely, Blue Posts, Cook's River
429 George Rose, Pultney Hotel, Cook's River
430 Henry Guering, Cook's River Inn, Cook's River
431 Levi Barden, Bold Forrester, Cook's River
432 Joseph Taylor, Fortune of War, Cook's River
433 Timothy Fullin, Traveller's Home, Mt. Pleasant, Cook's River
434 Evan Evans, Man of Kent, Cook's River
435 John Grissell, Mitre Tavern, Bexley, Cook's River
436 Peter Shannon, Currency Lass, Kingsgrove, Cook's River
437 S. Bown, Robin Hood and Little John, Kingsgrove Cook's River
438 Robert West, Sugar Loaf, Canterbury, Cook's River
439 Thomas Jones, Canterbury Arms, Canterbury
440 William Fife, Rising Sun, Canterbury
441 Joe Wright, Marrickville Hotel, Illawarra Road
442 Edward Stores, Forester's Retreat, Wollongong Road
443 George Davison, Sir Richard Bourke, Camperdown
444 Patrick O'Hehir, Hurler's Home, Camperdown
445 George Lucas, Golden Times, Camperdown
446 Thomas Cardwell, Sugar Loaf, Camperdown
447 George Thomas Brown Todd, Railway Inn, Camperdown
448 George Mountain, Camperdown Hotel, Camperdown
449 Robert Morrow, Honest Irishman, Camperdown
450 James Madigan, Red Lion, Camperdown
451 Thomas Bass, Alma Inn, Missender Road, Gross Farm
452 Thomas Parkinson, Woolpack Inn, Petersham
453 Charles Hearn, Bald-faced Stag, Petersham
454 Alfred Drake, Carter's Home, Petersham
455 Robert Oliver, Woolpack Inn, Petersham
456 George Ward, Native Home, Petersham
457 C. E. De Boos, Old Bay Horse Inn, Tavener's Hill, Petersham
458 Robert Barrell, Sydenham Inn, Sydenham, near Petersham
459 Henry Hughes, Petersham Inn, Parramatta Road
460 James Mills, Horse and Jockey, Parramatta Road
461 M. Boylson, Bird in Hand, Parramatta and Liverpool Roads
462 Thomas Case, Bush Tavern, Longbottom, Parramatta Road
463 John Daly, Plough Inn, Parramatta Road
464 Emanuel Neich, Bath Arms, Parramatta Road
465 James Sinclair, Burwood Inn, Burwood, Parramatta Road
466 William Cutts, Homebush Inn, Homebush, Parramatta Road
467 Joseph Holder, Union Inn, Parramatta Road
468 Thomas Weedon, Cherry Gardens, Parramatta Road
469 John Jones, Wheelwrights' Arms, Parramatta Road
470 Charles Wright, Racecourse Inn, Parramatta Road
471 Sampson Palmer, Omnibus Inn, Parramatta Road
472 George Vidler, Five Dock Inn, Five Dock
473 Henry Drake, Terminus Inn, Ashfield
474 Charles Witney, Cottage of Content, Ashfield
475 Martin Bourke, Hibernian Inn, Ashfield
476 Arthur Walker, Wheat Sheaf Inn, Liverpool Road
477 Isaiah Nichols, New Dove Inn, Liverpool Road
478 Withdrawn
479 Thomas Amos, Royal Arms, Liverpool Road
480 George Davis, Bark Huts Inn, Liverpool Road
481 George Simpson, Gold Diggers' Arms, Liverpool Road
482 Michael Wholohan, Farmer's Inn, St. Ann's, Liverpool Road
483 Henry Haynes, Woodcutter's Arms, Enfield
484 Thomas Seale, New Inn, Enfield
485 William Mitchell, Irish Harp, Banks Town
486 James Barr, Waverly Hotel, Balmain
487 John Smith, Rob Roy, Balmain
488 Thomas Moran, Shipwright's Arms, Balmain
489 James Fortune, Dock Inn, Balmain
490 John Aiton, Unity Hall, Balmain
491 Thomas Walduck Smith, Burnbank Hotel, Balmain
492 Frederick Vale, Balmain Hotel, Balmain
493 William Taylor, Waterview Hotel, Balmain
494 Thomas Redgrave, Fig Tree Cottage, North Shore
495 John Blue, Old Commodore, North Shore
496 George Green, Junr., Red House, North Shore
497 James Phile, Billy Blue Inn, North Shore
498 R. Hawkins, St. Leonard's Hotel, St. Leonard's, North Shore
499 Bernard Daly, Union Inn, St. Leonard's, North Shore
500 Thomas W. P. Barnes, Lily of St. Leonard's, North Shore
501 Wm. Dind, Junr., Dind's Hotel, Milsom's Point, North Shore
502 H. Marsh, Cremorne Garden's Hotel, Cremorne, North Shore
503 Thomas Waterhouse, Green Gate, Lane Cove
504 Owen M'Mahon, Traveller's Home, Lane Cove
505 Edmund Parks, Bushman's Inn, Lane Cove
506 Philip Cohen, Pier Hotel, Manly Beach
507 George Birch, New Brighton Hotel, Manly Beach

The following applications, which were not filed within the period prescribed by law, the Session agreed to recommend to the favourable consideration of the Government:—

John Ward, Bird in Hand, South Head Road
Mary Cutts, Homebush Inn, Homebush
Thomas Tandy, Kentish Hotel, Parramatta-road
Ann Vaughan, Limerick Arms, Bank-street, Chippendale
Edward Helden, Forth and Clyde, Balmain
James Smith, George-street.

A correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* notices a significant incident at the recent opening of the law courts, to wit, the appearance of the first Jew Q. C.:—"Amongst the batch of counsel who have just received silk, and taken their seat within the bar, appears the name of Mr. Goldsmid. He is a son of the Baron Goldsmid, and is, I believe, the first member of the Hebrew persuasion who has yet attained that dignity. This is another step in that gradual social 'Jewish emancipation' which has of late advanced with such steady progress. The 'lord mayoralty' has lost its 'Christian' character; and that of the inner bar is now gone—according to Sir F. Thesiger."

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 18.—Zwarte Zwaan, Dutch barque, 386 tons, Captain Stikkel, from Melbourne 9th instant. Passenger—Mr. Hodge. Kirchner and Co., agents.

May 18.—Georges, American ship, 791 tons, Captain Slater, from New York 26th January. Passengers—Messrs. W. Scott, J. Partridge, and S. Covington. Flower, Salting, and Co., agents.

May 18.—Jessie, schooner, 131 tons, Captain Richie, from Hobart Town 8th instant. Passengers—Mrs. M'Kay, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Messrs. Simpson, Williams, and Galligher. Molison and Black, agents.

May 18.—Gertrude, brig, 280 tons, Captain Dunning, from Auckland.

DEPARTURES.

May 18.—Railleur, for New Caledonia.
May 18.—Henrietta, for Callao.
May 18.—Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Ocean Chief, and Caroline, for Melbourne; Prompt, for Melbourne, via Newcastle; Clarence (s.), for Brisbane; Waratah (s.), for Wide Bay; Phantom, for South Sea Islands; Burnett, for Wellington and Nelson; Dominion, for Guam.

CLEARANCES.

May 18.—Phantom, brig, 157 tons, Captain Dalmoigne, for the South Sea Islands. Passengers—9 natives of the South Sea Islands.

May 18.—Dominion, ship, 584 tons, Captain Green, for Guam, in ballast.

May 18.—Ariel, schooner, 79 tons, Captain Mills, for Twofold Bay, with sundries.

May 18.—Burnett, brig, 157 tons, Captain Scaplehorn, for Wellington and Nelson. Passengers—Mrs. J. Bannister, Mr. and Mrs. Jamison, and 10 in the steerage.

May 18.—Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain Walker, for Melbourne. Passengers—Right Rev. Archbishop Polding and servant, Mr. G. Beardmore, Mr. and Mrs. M. Coppinger, Mrs. Barlow, Mr. W. Archer, Mr. Gillies, Mr. and Mrs. Ebenezer Wilby, and 33 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.

May 18.—Elfin, Cumberland, and Herculean, from Newcastle, with 273 tons coals; Prospector, from Macleay River, with 2000 bushels maize, 40 hides, 2 casks tallow; Fenella (s.), from Morpeth, with 100 bales hay, 80 bags maize, 12 bags oysters, 200 sheep, 8 pigs, 6 coops fowls.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

May 18.—Sir J. Franklin, and Edward, for Hexham; Elfin, Minerva, Architect, and Herculean, for Newcastle; William Hazlett, for Macleay River.

IMPORTS.

May 18.—Jessie, from Hobart Town: 616 bales hay, 56,000 shingles, 9000 palings, Molison and Black.

May 18.—Georges, from New York: 1 box, G. C. Beardmore; 10 tierces 20 half-tierces 20 quarter-tierces tobacco, 100 cases chairs, 300 nests tubs, 160 dozen pails, 398 cases furniture, 44,381 pieces 129 bundles lumber, 1942 bundles laths, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 54 cases clocks, 5 boxes weights, H. Schilsky; 285 cases chairs, 33 cases oysters, 75 doors, 3 packages sashes, 63 packages 2 barrels hardware, 100 half-barrels dried apples, M. Moss; 6413 pieces timber, 20 corn shellers, 16 packages, Order.

May 10.—Zwarte Zwaan, from Rotterdam, via Melbourne: 8981 marble stones, 2264 pieces earthenware, 400 cases gin, 8 cases merchandise, 10 bags rice, 320 barrels collars, Kirchner and Co.

EXPORTS.

May 18.—Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne: 2 cases, C. Moore; 42 bags maize, R. Seldon; 352 bags maize, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.; 94 bags maize, H. Beauchamp; 34 chests candles, 355 boxes candles, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 10 tubs cheese, 5 cases cheese, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 1 portmanteau, W. Smith; 15 hogsheads treacle, Captain W. H. Eldred; 1 case, W. H. Paling; 46 bags maize, Allan and [illegible]; 3 cases 2 casks 4 packages machinery, Levicks and Piper; 4 casks 1 bale, Ray, Glaister, and Co.; 2 bales tweed, T. Barker and Co.; 2 cases merchandise, J. G. Cohen; 6 cases, C. [illegible], Brothers, and Co.; 11 cases, A. M'Arthur and Co.; [illegible] Raitray; 1 cask earthenware, W. Martin; 2 bales [illegible], Hall and Alderson; 200 bags potatoes, R. Seldon; 2 bales [illegible] Bray, and Ogg; 1 case, Sands and Kenny; 1 cask 2 c[illegible] Youngman and Co.; 24 packages, Gill and Co.; 1 case eggs, J. Head; 20 casks 1 case fruit, J. Parnell; 72 bags maize, 86 bags oats, R. Seldon; 45 casks butter, Speer and Meiklejohn; 1 truss, Buyers and Learmonth; 111 firkins butter, Macnamara, Son, and Co.; 4 casks fruit, T. Medcalf; 7 packages, C. H. Hunt; 50 casks oranges, P. Cullen; 2 casks, 1 case, 1 basket, 5 bags nails, Saddington and Son; 2 quartz roller rings, 1 cask, P. N. Russell; 2 casks 3 cases fruit, Gray; 1 case, Brush and MacDonnell; 4 cases, 1 trunk, W. and S. Gardiner; 2 chests opium, 100 chests tea, Sichel and Co.; 30 bags gram, Jackson and Co.; 54 bags maize, 3 parcels, H. Ferris; 9 casks fruit, Griffiths; 2 chests 3 half-chests 2 quarter-chests tea, W. H. Eldred; 11 casks fruit, S. Neads; 11 casks fruit, O. H. Hickman; 293 bags bran, Montefiore and Murphy; 69 casks 4 cases fruit, T. Beek; 500 boxes candles, 2 cases, F. M'Nab; 1 package, Lotze and Larnach; 6 kegs butter, Scott, Cameron, and Co.; 4 boxes gold (£20,090), Bank of New South Wales; 1 horse, Newcomon.

May 18.—Burnett, for Wellington and Nelson: 16 bags sugar, W. E. Day; 1 case cigars, J. Hunter; 4 half-tierces tobacco, 24 packages drapery, 4 trunks boots and shoes, 9 bundles leather, 40 barrels raisins, 1 cask pumps, 5 boxes maccaroni, 15 packages 3 tons soap, 1 case, Fairhurst and Co.; 30 cases gin, 18 cases wine, 4 packages, 1 stove, 1 case, 2 boxes liqueurs, 12 boxes candles, Beit and Co.; 67 bags sugar, Frith and Payten; 3 packages, Hall and Alderson; 16 packages, E. Phillips; 9 cases drapery, C. Newton, Brothers, and Co.; 4 cases stationery, G. D. Harrison; 1 case 1 cask drugs, 9 drums oil, E. Youngman and Co.; 21 packages 15 cases oranges, 10 boxes candles, W. Bannister and Co.; 3 cases, Roche; 1 case stationery, Union Bank; 4 cases, W. Collier; 4 packages, J. T. Armitage; 2 bales leather, R. Gray; 3 packages, F. Macnab and Co.; 50 cases pipes, 2 cases machines, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 60 tons coals, H. Clarke; 2 cases wine, D. N. Joubert; 1 case, Ray, Glaister, and Co.; 80 mats bastards, Colonial Sugar Company; 1 engine, A. F. Croom and Co.

May 18.—Phantom, for South Sea Islands: 3 kegs 1½ tierce tobacco, 5 cases geneva, 6 bags sugar, 60 lbs. coffee, 2½ chests tea, D. N. Joubert.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR WELLINGTON AND NELSON.—By the Burnett, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Clarence (s.), this day, at 5·30 p.m.

FOR WIDE BAY.—By the Waratah (s.), this day, at 5·30 p.m.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Sarah, on Thursday, at 6 p.m.

FOR TIMOR AND MAURITIUS.—By the Castro, on Saturday, at 6 p.m.

FOR CALCUTTA.—By the Royal Saxon, on Saturday, at 6 p.m.

The Georges, from New York, had a good run of forty-three days to the Cape, since which she has met with nothing but easterly winds and calms.

The Jane Catherine, barque, hence the 3rd December, arrived at San Francisco on 6th February, with the loss of only forty sheep.

THE AUSTRALASIAN.—The Australasian was taken into the Waterview Bay Dry Dock on Monday evening, where she will be scraped and repainted, ready for the June mails.

TRIAL OF THE LIFE BOAT.—The self-righting properties of this boat were thoroughly tested yesterday, in presence of his Excellency the Governor-General and a number of gentlemen. The boat being taken alongside a ship at the Circular Wharf, was slung bottom up, and after being hoisted sufficiently high suddenly let go, when she instantaneously righted, and cleared herself of water in about 20 seconds. This experiment was repeated, to the satisfaction of all present. She was then manned by a complete crew, and appeared to pull remarkably well. Thirty-eight men then stood on her gunwale, but were unable to get it to the water's edge. Altogether the trial was most satisfactory.

LIGHTSHIP ROSE AT MORETON BAY.—On the 25th instant the abovenamed vessel will be removed from her present moorings for the purpose of undergoing repair.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

May 17.—Lochinvar, brig, 199 tons, Barratt, from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

May 17.—Sir Isaac Newton, schooner, Newton, for Launceston, with 180 tons coal and 1000 feet cedar.

COASTER INWARD.

May 17.—William, from Port Macquarie.

SINGAPORE.

ARRIVALS.

March 8.—Lady Shelbourne, and Auckneagh, from Melbourne; Royal Lily, from Adelaide.
March 13.—Prima Donna, from Melbourne; Bangalore, from Sydney.
March 14.—Tory, from Sydney.
March 15.—Lizzie Webber, from Adelaide.
March 25.—Empress, from Freemantle.
March 28.—Ariel, from Adelaide.

THE RAILWAY.—We are glad to learn that no accident occurred, such as was apprehended from the delay of the trains between Parramatta and Campbelltown on Monday afternoon. The facts prove to be, that the Liverpool goods train 1·30 was unadvisedly held back in consequence of the non-arrival of 2·15 passenger train from Sydney; and the coincidence happened that the latter, anticipating the arrival of the goods train, delayed starting from Parramatta; hence the disappointment both at Parramatta and at Liverpool. The goods train should have left Liverpool at the appointed time, and have arrived at Parramatta before the time of the departure of the 2·15 train from Parramatta.

HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S DINNER.—We understand this is likely to be the most brilliant affair that has taken place for some time. New subscribers to the Society are allowed to purchase tickets. To prevent disappointments, members, who now number nearly six hundred, should not delay their applications.

INQUESTS BEFORE THE CITY CORONER.—An inquest was held at the Railway Hotel, on Monday, on view of the body of George Burnell, a seaman, aged 40 years, who had died, almost instantaneously, upon taking his seat in a third-class railway carriage at an early hour that morning. Deceased was in the act of proceeding to the gold-diggings in company with a butcher named Spears, and appeared in good health when he entered the carriage. He laid his head on the seat, and was seized with a fainting fit; whereupon he was removed to the platform, and died within five minutes, or before medical assistance could be had. The pathological appearances of the vessels in connection with the heart were such as to account for the suddenness of the death. Verdict—Natural causes.—An inquest was held at the King's Arms, Lower George-street, on Monday last, on view of the body of James Spence, a seaman, aged 30 years, whose body had been found in the harbour, off Moore's Wharf, last Saturday morning. Deceased had belonged to the ketch Brothers, lying off Walker's Wharf, and it was believed by his brother (the master of the ketch Sisters), that he had fallen into the water whilst attempting to get on board on the night of Monday, the 10th instant, when it was very rainy and dark. He was a single man, of sober habits, but it appeared he had been drinking very freely after being paid £19 of wages. £18 10s. of that sum had, however, been deposited in the hands of Mr. Jacob Rech, of the Gas Tavern. Verdict—Found drowned.

BAISS, BROTHERS, AND CO.'S DRUGS, &c.—We are requested to direct attention of chemists, druggists, and others to the unreserved sale of Baiss, Brothers, and Co.'s well-known drugs, just landed, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, by J. G. Cohen, to commence at 11 o'clock precisely. The trade are requested to be punctual.—ADV.

CHATTO AND HUGHES have requested us to remind purchasers that they sell this day, on the premises, 280, Pitt-street, occupied by Messrs. Jones and Palmer, the entire stock of ready-made clothing, with every requisite for a first-rate tailoring and outfitting establishment, also fixtures, furniture, &c., at 11 o'clock precisely.—ADV.

DIARY

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

May.		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Aftern.
19	WEDNESDAY.	6 33	4 59		0 12

MOON.—First Quarter, 20th instant, at 8 h. 24 m. 41 s. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1858.

IN the Legislative Assembly, yesterday, in answer to a question put by Mr. MURRAY, the COLONIAL SECRETARY stated decidedly that it was not the intention of the Government to introduce any measure during the present session to reform the constitution of the Legislative Council.

After the presentation of several petitions,

Mr. FORSTER moved a series of resolutions praying for returns relative to the occupation, lease, license, or reserve of the lands in the districts of Wide Bay and Burnett, Port Curtis, Leichhardt, and Maranoa. Considerable discussion ensued, in which the very voluminous character of the returns was suggested as objectionable by the Government. Eventually the 6th of the resolutions, as follows, was carried:—

"Copies of all correspondence between the Executive Government and any Commissioner of Crown Lands or other person, on the subject of rejection of tenders or applications for leases or occupation licenses, or of alleged delay or neglect on the part of any Commissioner of Crown Lands to report thereon."

Mr. DONALDSON moved for correspondence relative to the removal from office of Captain Pockley, and of Mr. Drew from their appointments on the Light, Pilot, and Navigation Board of Sydney. The hon. member admitting that the Board had been reduced on the score of economy, contended that if it were deemed necessary to abolish those offices, the next subordinate ones should have been offered to the holders. He also stated that these offices had been filled up by relatives or connections of the existing Government. His principal object in moving for papers was to shew that there was no imputation whatever on the character of the officers removed. The Government denied having used any corrupt patronage in the matter, and admitted there had been no charge or complaint made against the officers who had been removed, and assented to the production of the correspondence.

Mr. DONALDSON moved that a petition presented by him on the 7th instant, in reference to a Submarine Electric Telegraph between Great Britain and Australia, be printed. The hon. member at some length entered into the subject, stating that a company had been formed in England to carry out the enterprise, and an elaborately prepared bill to incorporate the company had been forwarded to him to introduce, which, from certain technicalities, which were opposed to their rules and orders, he was prevented from bringing before the House. The petition was ordered to be printed.

On the motion of Mr. MURRAY, a select committee was appointed to enquire into the state of the magistracy of this colony.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved—

1. That a select committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the proposals contained in the report of the Chief Commissioner of Railways, in reference to the extension of railways to Picton, Penrith, and Singleton, and the construction of a Tramway from the Sydney Terminus to the Circular Quay. 2. That such committee consist of the following members:—Mr. Hay, Mr. Jones, Mr. Forster, Mr. Flood, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Jamison, Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Rotton, and the mover.

A very long discussion, in which some personalities were mixed up, ensued. Mr. DONALDSON considered that the appointment of such a committee would be most unconstitutional, as it would, in fact, amount to the appointment of an Executive Committee of that House to undertake the functions of the Government. The previous question was moved by Mr. FORSTER, and carried by a majority of 23 to 22.

After some formal business, the House went into committee on the Affiliated Colleges Bill. The amendment proposed by Mr. DALLEY, to enlarge the preamble, was negatived by 24 to 12.

The Fraudulent Trustees Bill was read a third time.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to twelve o'clock.

MANY of our readers will see with pleasure that Her MAJESTY has conferred upon Mr. RICHARD DRY, formerly Speaker of the Tasmanian Assembly, the honour of knighthood. In no instance has the distinction been conferred upon one more worthy to receive it, or who will wear it more meekly.

Mr. DRY is a native of Tasmania. His father was resident in the colony almost from its formation. He was among that numerous class of early colonists who, involved in the political troubles of Ireland, suffered expatriation, and whose subsequent career showed how frequently political disorders involve in common ruin men of the most opposite tendencies and dispositions. In those troublous times slight was the offence—sometimes even great was the virtue—which lost men their liberty. Mr. DRY's father became a wealthy colonist. He mingled with the best society the country afforded, and died full of years, leaving behind him an honoured name.

Sir RICHARD DRY, born in Tasmania, of course had less advantages than those which now fall to the lot of young men of the same rank. Having entered into the possession of what was deemed a very large fortune, he devoted much attention to the "turf." There were few openings to political ambition. On the arrival of Sir EARDLEY WILMOT, however, a circumstance transpired which brought Mr. DRY prominently into public notice. An address was to be presented to the GOVERNOR. A meeting was called to prepare that address. A newspaper controversy ensued. The spirited correspondence of Mr. DRY seemed to point him out to Sir EARDLEY WILMOT as a person well qualified to take some prominent part in public affairs, and he was shortly afterwards nominated a member of the Legislative Council. During the long contest which was maintained with the British Government upon the subject of transportation he took a prominent part; and when the constitution gave electoral rights to the people he was returned for his native town by a triumphant majority, and chosen first Speaker of the Assembly. It was here his ability chiefly manifested itself. His graceful manner, melodious voice, and commanding person made a strong impression upon strangers; but his personal disposition, his generosity, his warmth of friendship, his zeal for the welfare of his country, his fidelity to the political principles he avowed—all these made him more than usually the favourite of the people. No Tasmanian has ever commanded so large a share of public sympathy. In early years, having all the high qualities of an Australian youth, he manifested none of that self-assertion which so frequently in these colonies detracts from the charm of youthful talent. It was with great regret, after he had filled the office of Speaker for some years, that it was found his failing health demanded not only that he should quit his seat, but also that he should try the effect of a voyage to England. During these years of public service Mr. DRY had known those reverses which attended the fortunes of so many colonists. His estate was charged with large bequests. During the crisis of '42—44 he had been induced to lend his name for the assistance of friends against whom the tide turned, and by whom he was involved in enormous losses. For several years his large property yielded him but little revenue, and at one time he offered to resign it in order to obtain a quittance of his liabilities. Happily for him, however, that offer was not accepted. The gold discovery immediately raised the value of land. He wisely sold a part in order to relieve his magnificent estate of its incumbrances, and now he may be considered one of the most weathy Tasmanian colonists.

Sir RICHARD DRY married shortly before his visit to England a lady worthy of him—the daughter of an old Tasmanian colonist, Mr. MEREDITH. We are sure there are multitudes who will hear with gratification that the QUEEN has conferred the honour of knighthood upon a gentleman so beloved, not only by his political friends, but by all his fellow-countrymen.

THE BANK RETURNS.

No. II.

THE aggregate amounts of paid-up capital, dividends, and reserved profits in our eight banks during each of the last five quarters were as follows:—

	Capital.	Dividend.	Reserve.
1857—March	£5,167,600	£343,800	£1,134,200
June	5,167,600	342,200	1,150,400
September	5,167,700	366,300	1,161,400
December	5,168,400	339,600	1,177,700
1858—March	5,169,500	347,300	1,191,700

Both capital and reserve were higher last quarter than in any of the previous four; dividend higher than any of them except September. The reserve has been increased during the year by £57,500, or five per cent.

The amounts and rates of dividend in the several banks were:—

DIVIDENDS.

	March, 1857.	March, 1858.	Rates per annum.
New South Wales	£50,000	£50,000	20 .. 02
Commercial	17,800	17,900	15 .. 15
Australasia	90,000	90,900	20 .. 20
Union	86,100	77,900	21 .. 19
Joint Stock	12,500	12,500	10 .. 10
London	14,400	21,000	5 .. 6
English	10,000	15,000	4 .. 6
Oriental	[illegible]	68,000	[illegible] .. 10

The only diminution of dividends is in the Union; the only augmentation in the London and the English; all the others remaining as they were.

The aggregate liabilities and assets within the colony, exclusively of paid-up capital and reserved profits, were as under:

	Liabilities.	Assets.
1857.—March	£5,635,500	£7,433,900
June	5,801,300	7,609,900
September	5,688,300	8,589,800
December	5,455,100	7,477,800
1858.—March	5,495,800	7,498,200

The liabilities show a decrease in the year, but an increase in the quarter; the assets an increase in both.

The balance of assets above liabilities within the colony, or the aggregate working capital employed in New South Wales, compared with the amounts lent on discount, at each period, was as follows:—

	Working Capital.	Discounts.	Discounts to each £100 of Capital.
1857.—March	£1,798,300	£4,347,600	£242
June	1,808,600	4,597,600	254
September	1,901,500	4,938,300	260
December	2,022,700	5,214,500	258
1858.—March	2,002,300	5,135,600	256

It would thus appear that with each £100 of capital employed in New South Wales, the banks transact a discount business in the colony averaging about £250.

It also appears that during the first six months the discounts in proportion to capital continued to increase; but that during each of the last two quarters they have declined.

The next subject of consideration is the proportion between the amount of specie held by the banks and the amount of their notes and deposits. The aggregates were as under:

	Notes and Deposits.	Coin.	Difference.
1857.—March	£5,245,800	£1,812,000	£3,433,800
June	5,371,100	1,724,900	3,646,200
September	5,269,900	1,489,700	3,780,200
December	5,189,200	1,338,700	3,850,500
1858.—March	4,678,500	1,412,200	3,266,300

During the past quarter, while the notes and deposits together have declined by £510,700, the coin has increased by £73,500. The proportion for the five quarters averages about £30 of coin to £100 of notes and deposits.

The proportions in each quarter were:

	Coin to £100 of Notes and Deposits.
1857.—March	£34 10s.
June	32 2s.
September	28 5s.
December	25 16s.
1858.—March	27 5s.

Until last quarter the proportion of coin [illegible]d been declining; it then advanced £1 9s. per cent.

The amounts and proportions in each bank during the past quarter were as follows:

	Notes and Deposits.	Coin.	Coin Per cent.
N. S. Wales	£1,408,400	328,300	£23 6s.
Commercial	961,800	377,200	39 4s.
Australasia	696,800	119,700	17 3s.
Union	745,400	179,000	24 0s.
Joint Stock	654,800	148,800	22 14s.
London	72,500	32,900	45 7s.
English	218,700	81,200	37 3s.
Oriental	423,400	145,100	34 5s.

In proportion to each £100 of liabilities in notes and deposits, the coin is highest in the London, being £45 7s.: and lowest in the Australasia, being only £17 3s.

Assuming that the proportion ought to be not less than a third of the note and deposit liabilities, the amounts required, with the surplus or deficiency, were as follows:—

	Coin required.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
1857.—March	£1,748,600	£63,400	..
June	1,790,400	....	£65,500
September	1,756,600	....	266,800
December	1,729,700	....	391,100
1858.—March	1,727,300	....	315,100

In the first quarter of last year the coin was in excess of the assumed proportion; but ever since has been far below it. Last quarter, however, the deficiency was less than in the quarter preceding by £76,000.

The surplus or deficiency of coin in each bank at the corresponding periods is subjoined, the letter D denoting deficiency.

SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY OF COIN.

	March, 1857.	March, 1858.
N. S. Wales	£204,000 D	£141,100 D
Commercial	261,300	56,600
Australasia	83,900	112,600 D
Union	104,900 D	69,500 D
Joint Stock	15,400 D	69,400 D
London	25,900	8,700
English	800 D	8,300
Oriental	17,300	4,000

It thus appears that, tested by the assumed requirement, four of the banks exhibit a deficiency, and the other four a surplus. Comparing their respective positions in the past quarter with what they were at the same time last year, we find that in the Bank of New South Wales and the Union the deficiency is less; that in the Joint Stock it is larger by fourfold; that in the Australasia there is a large deficiency this year against a large surplus last year; that in the English there is a surplus this year against a deficiency last year; that in the Commercial, the London, and the Oriental the surplus has fallen considerably.

Subjoined is a connected view of the position of the banks in the particulars we have had under examination.

RECAPITULATION.

	March. 1857.	March. 1858.
Capital paid up	£5,167,600	£5,169,500
Dividend	343,800	347,300
Reserve	1,134,200	1,191,600
Total Liabilities	5,635,500	5,495,800
Total Assets	7,433,900	7,498,200
Working Capital	1,798,400	2,002,400
Discounts	4,347,600	5,135,600
Notes and Deposits	5,245,800	4,678,500
Coin	1,812,000	1,412,200

This recapitulation exhibits for March, 1858, compared with March, 1857:—

An increase of paid up Capital of	£1,900
An increase of Dividend of	3,500
An increase of Reserve of	57,400
A decrease of Liabilities of	139,700
An increase of Assets of	64,300
An increase of Working Capital of	204,000
An increase of Discounts of	788,000
A decrease of Notes and Deposits of	567,300
A decrease of Coin of	600,200

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—TUESDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

JURY COURT.

BEFORE the Chief Justice and a jury of four.

CHAPMAN V. DAVIS.

This was an action for goods sold and delivered. The defendant pleaded never indebted.

Mr. Fancett appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Isaacs and Mr. Milford for the defendant.

This was an action brought to recover the amount due for certain butcher's meat and pigs supplied by the plaintiff, a butcher at Morpeth, to a small trading vessel plying between Sydney and that place. The plaintiff proved the delivery of the meat and pigs at the order of the defendant's son, the master of the vessel. The defence set up was, that the pigs were not supplied for the use of the vessel, but to the defendant's son on his own private account.

His Honor summed up, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff; damages, £8 2s. 7d.

MUSTON V. RYAN.

This was an action to recover the balance due of a promissory note. The amount claimed was £14 5s. The defendant pleaded a set-off covering the whole amount.

Mr. Fancett appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Stephen for the defendant.

It appeared from the evidence that the note had been given as a loan to assist the defendant in 1853, and that the note had been since lost. The set-off sought to be established was for commission on the sale of wheat.

His Honor summed up, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £14 5s.

BANCO COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Dickinson and a jury of four.

DEAN AND ANOTHER V. GARSED.

The trial of this case (an action upon a promissory note, with pleas raising an equitable defence, and involving [illegible] complicated matters of [illegible]) was resumed from last sittings, without being concluded.

BUSINESS TO-DAY.

BANCO COURT.—Remanets from April Sittings: Dean and another v. Garsed; Cook v. Carney; Driscoll v Long; Wilkinson v. Polack; Wilson (official assignee) v. Cooper.

JURY COURT.—Remanets from April Sittings: Kettle v. Green; Benson v. Sullivan and another; Burgis and another v Young.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Gaze v. Styles, to tax costs; Newton v. Hammond, to proceed on charge; In re Brenan v. Ryan and others to tax costs; Attorney-General v. Ryan and others, on scheme; Bond v. Reynolds, to settle draft report.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Rudolph Scholstein, an adjourned special meeting for examination: further adjourned until the 8th proximo.

In the estate of James Fraser, a single meeting. No creditor appeared. Insolvent was allowed his household furniture.

Certificates of discharge were granted, without opposition, to Thomas Thorn, John George Green, George Parker, Enos Williams, and Henry Cripps.

In the estate of John Aaron Parfitt, a second meeting: on the motion of the official assignee, adjourned until the 27th instant.

In the estate of Henry Fisher, an adjourned second meeting. Insolvent was examined at considerable length by Mr. Johnson, and the meeting adjourned.

SURRENDER.

Richard and Francis Smith, of Newtown, near Sydney, bakers and grocers. Liabilities, £397 9s. 2d. Assets—value of personal property, £165; outstanding debts (exclusive of £200 bad or doubtful), £413 13s. 1d.; total, £578 13s. 1d. Deficit, £18 16s. 1d. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, 19.—Robert Stobo, special, for proof of debts, half-past 10. Thomas Jackson, third, 11. Sandrock and Noel, third, 12. Edward Goodwin, third, half-past 12. George Young, single, 1. James B. Cuthbertson, single, half-past 1. Hugh Murphy, second, 2.—*At Maitland*, John Riley, third, 11.

Thursday, 20.—Henry O. Rich, adjourned second, for examination, half-past 10. John Sprod, adjourned single, 11. Josephs and Weil, adjourned special, for examination, 12. John Malony, adjourned second, 2.—*At Maitland*, Hezekiah Gregory, adjourned single, 11.

Friday, 21.—George M'Anally, third, half-past 10. John Hamilton, special, for examination, 11. John Doran, third, half-past 12. Owen Hewitt, third, 1. Rudolph Schlostein, third, half-past 1. Smith and Pattison, adjourned second, 2.

MAITLAND QUARTER SESSIONS.

(Abridged from the Maitland Papers.)

THESE Sessions opened on Monday morning, the 10th instant, before his Honor Thomas Callaghan. The following barristers were in Court:—Mr. J. Dowling, Crown Prosecutor; Mr. H. W. Ellis, and Mr. W. Cary.

William Hetherington was indicted for breaking into the store of Arthur Hunter Palmer, at Gostwyck, on the 1st of December, 1857, and stealing therefrom twelve kerchiefs, £10, and a warrant or order for the payment of money. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the case went to trial. Amongst the property stolen was a cheque upon the Joint Stock Bank for £5, which the prisoner tendered on the following day, in payment of some purchases made at the store of a Mr. Weston. He was found guilty, and sentenced to five years on the roads.

John Large was placed on the floor of the court, on a charge of larceny, but the case, upon application, was postponed, owing to the absence of two material witnesses.

Michael Cronigan was indicted for having, on the 16th January last, discharged fire-arms at Francis Monaghan, at Clarence Town, with intent to alarm him. Another count charged the prisoner with producing fire-arms with like intent. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Chambers and Mr. Mullen, and pleaded not guilty. This case appeared to have had its origin in a quarrel about some poultry, the prosecutor and the accused being neighbours. Verdict: guilty, and to be imprisoned for seven days in Maitland gaol. Shortly after prisoner had received sentence, the prosecutor came into Court and complained that his wife had struck him in the mouth as he was leaving the Court.

William Parrow was indicted for stealing, on the 13th February last, at Singleton, one bag, two kegs, and four gallons of rum, the property of Thomas Heath. He was defended by Mr. Chambers and Mr. Mullen. The charge was clearly brought home to the prisoner, who received sentence of a month's imprisonment in Maitland gaol.

TUESDAY, MAY 11.

Before the Chairman, Mr. J. C. S. M'Douall, Mr. P. Green, and Mr. G. Wyndham.

Messrs. George Thomas Loder, James Bigney, Michael M'Cartney, and Henry Vindin, took their oaths as magistrates of the territory.

William Perry, David M'Allister, and Samuel Brown, were indicted for feloniously stealing a sum of money, £160, and a piece of paper, the property of Michael Walsh, at Maitland, on the 15th April. A second count charged them with feloniously receiving the same after it was stolen, and knowing it to have been stolen. The money had been put by Walsh into the pocket on the left side of his coat; shortly after he went to a public-house, where he met the prisoners; he treated them to a dinner and drink, and when he left found that his pocket had been cut away, and the money was gone. In the room where the prisoners were apprehended, a sum of money, nearly equal to what had been stolen, and in the same description of notes, was found under the pillow of the bed. A verdict of guilty was returned, and Perry and M'Alister were sentenced to two years' hard labour on the roads; Brown, to one year in Parramatta gaol.

Alexander M'Kinnon was indicted for feloniously stealing a letter, and a warrant or order for the payment of money, enclosed therein, the property of the Postmaster-General, which had been sent through the Gloucester Post Office on the 2nd of January. A second count charged him with feloniously receiving the same, knowing it to have been stolen. It was known that on the 23rd of February M'Kinnon had offered in payment the cheque in question to Mr. Reuben Richards. He was found guilty, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment in Maitland gaol.

William May, for child stealing, surrendered to his bail, and was discharged, the Crown Prosecutor declining to proceed with the case, the evidence being insufficient.

Catherine Cronigan, the woman who, on Monday, struck a witness for giving evidence against her husband, was brought into Court, and sentenced to seven days' confinement in the gaol of Maitland.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.

Before the Chairman, Mr. J. C. S. M'Dougall, Mr. Davidson, and Mr. H. Scott.

Mr. John F. Hughes and John Hughes, on a charge of cattle stealing, had their trial postponed till next Quarter Sessions, on the application of their counsel.

Thomas Bennett was indicted for feloniously, wilfully, and maliciously placing certain stones upon the Great Northern Railway at Newcastle, with intent to overthrow, obstruct, and injure an engine, tender, and carriages used on that railway, on the 15th April. The prisoner, a boy of fifteen years, was defended by Mr. Chambers, at the request of the Chairman. The prisoner admitted having put some stones on the line. The only question, therefore, to be decided, was as to the intent of the prisoner, and not as to the facts. The jury returned a verdict of acquittal, and the boy was cautioned and discharged.

Jane Preston and William Gant were indicted for stealing £20 and a purse, from Mr. John Room, at Newcastle, on the 23rd of March. Having heard the evidence of the prosecutor, the Chairman thought there was no case against the male prisoner, who was acquitted; the female prisoner, an aboriginal half-caste, was found guilty, and sentenced to one year with hard labour in Parramatta gaol.

Thomas Chilton and Mary Ann Thomas, were indicted for stealing 100 lbs. of wool, the property of George Lee, on the 2nd of March. There being no evidence against Chilton, he was discharged. The prisoner Thomas was also acquitted, on a technicality as to the proper identification of the wool.

THURSDAY, MAY 13.

Before the Chairman.

Charles Humphrey, Joseph Gilbert, and Edward Bowman were indicted for breaking into the dwelling house of W. H. Smith, at West Maitland, on the morning of the 23rd March last, and stealing forty rings and one tray, his property. A second count charged them with receiving the same, knowing them to be stolen. The prisoners pleaded not guilty. Humphreys was defended by Mr. Chambers and Mr. Mullen. By a clear train of circumstantial evidence, the charge was fully made out on the first count against Gilbert, who was sentenced to seven years on the roads. Humphrey and Bowman were acquitted.

Six Chinamen, named Devan, Dick, Tommy, Tain, May, and Harry, were next charged with stealing £30 and other articles from one Tom, also a Chinese, at Bingera, on the 28th of February last. A conviction followed, and they each received sentence of three years on the roads.

FRIDAY, MAY 14.

Messrs. Osman Edward Middleton and Thomas Nichols took the oaths and their seats as magistrates of the territory.

Michael Doran was indicted for stealing, on the 21st of April, at the Allyn River, a horse, the property of James Lyall. The prisoner, who was defended by Mr. Chambers and Mr. O'Meagher, was convicted, and sentenced to seven years on the roads.

Henry Morris Wygham, indicted for obtaining goods under false pretences, was acquitted, his Honor pointing out that there was no evidence to convict the prisoner with intent to defraud.

John Smith, for stealing £40, two purses, and some handkerchiefs, from Patrick Ward, received sentence of three years' hard labour on the roads.

Eliza Rawlins, charged with theft, was discharged on her own recognizance in the sum of £40 to appear when called upon; and an appeal in the matter of John Galen, against an order for maintenance made by the Bench at Raymond Terrace, was put off till next Sessions.

The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Forbes, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Lenehan, and Mr. Lucas.

Fifteen drunkards were fined in the usual penalties, and one was sentenced (being an incorrigible offender) to be imprisoned three months as an idle and disorderly person, as defined by the Vagrant Act.

Margaret Doherty, found guilty of having while drunk made use of obscene language, was sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned three days; George Gruwich and Margaret Hamilton, convicted of having last night, while drunk, committed an act of indecency near the Synagogue, in York-street, were sentenced—the man to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned three days, and the woman to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Mary Ann Crunfield, Bridget Toomy, and Mary Baker, were found guilty of being idle and disorderly persons, and were sentenced to be imprisoned two months.

Michael Innes, of Newtown, was brought before the Bench at the instance of Mary Ann Purdy, who believed him to be of unsound mind, an unsafe person to be allowed at large, and, from his threatening language towards herself was afraid that, unless restrained, he would do her some harm. Mrs. Pindy having made her deposition, defendant was required to give sureties to keep the peace, or in default thereof, to be imprisoned until the Quarter Sessions.

Thomas Whelan and James Malony were on Friday and (by remand) to-day brought before the Bench, charged with having unlawfully assaulted William Graham, while he was in the execution of his duty as a constable of the Sydney police force. The complainant deposed that, between eleven and twelve o'clock on Thursday night, he was on duty in Sussex-street, and, finding a man there who was the worse for liquor, and behaving in a disorderly manner, took him into custody; he resisted and assaulted him; while endeavouring to secure by handcuffing him, the defendent Malony came up, ordered that the prisoner should be liberated, and, perceiving that his demand was unheeded, proceeded to violence—struck complainant several blows in the face, knocked him down and kicked him; Graham kept his prisoner until now; seeing a person approaching, Graham (who had recovered his feet) desiring him to take charge of the prisoner, let him go, and turned his attention to Malony, who, like a cur, then sneaked off; Graham, however, followed and apprehended him at the corner of Druitt-street, where some struggling took place, until the defendant Whelan (who claimed Malony as his uncle) came to the scene, and hit out right and left at the unfortunate policeman, who soon measured his length on the street; information reached the station-house, upon which constable Clarke and another proceeded to the spot, and found Graham lying on the street, Whelan kicking him, and Malony holding him with both hands by the throat as if endeavouring to choke him. The ruffians were now secured and conveyed to the lock-up. Graham presented a most pitiable aspect: his head and face covered with blood, and his uniform destroyed; and next morning, when before the Bench, his visage bore testimony to the severe treatment he had experienced, and from the bruises inflicted upon every part of his body, was [illegible]. Dr. Rutter, Police Surgeon, deposed, that in consequence of the injuries received, Graham would not be able to perform duty for at least eight or ten days. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions, but admitted to bail for their appearance.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—NOTICE OF MOTION:—

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL to move for the following returns:—(1.) Return of the names of all persons who have resigned their seats in the Legislative Council of New South Wales (since the date of the last return laid before the Council). (2.) Return specifying the names of all members of the Legislative Council who have been absent, without leave from the Council, more than twenty-one days consecutively, since the commencement of the present session, on the 23rd March, 1858; specifying also the date of the last attendance of each such member, and the number of consecutive days during which each such member has been absent. (3.) Return showing:—1. The number of days on which the Council met for the despatch of business during the sessions of 1856-7, 1857, and the present session, respectively. 2. The number of hours in each session during which the Council sat. 3. The daily average of the hours of sitting in each session. 4. The number of adjournments in each session for want of a quorum, distinguishing between adjournments before the commencement of business and after the commencement of business. 5. The number of divisions in each session, distinguishing between divisions of the Council and divisions in committee of the whole. 6. The average number of members who voted in each session in divisions of the Council, and in divisions in committee of the whole. 7. The average number of daily attendances by members in each session, so far as the same can be ascertained.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Pilotage Rates Amendment Bill; second reading.

Law of Evidence Amendment Bill; to be further considered in committee.

GENERAL BUSINESS—NOTICE OF MOTION.

MR. DOCKER to move, (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the evils alleged to exist in the present system of German Immigration to this colony; to ascertain whether the existing laws are inadequate to afford redress for these evils, and what modification would be practicable to render them efficient for that purpose. (2.) That this Committee consist of the following members—Mr. Deas Thomson, the Solicitor General, Mr. Allen, Mr. Mitchell, Captain Lamb, R.N., Mr. Wise, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Pennington, and the mover.

MR. WISE to move, That the 133rd Standing Order be suspended, with the view of presenting a petition from the Reverend Robert Allwood, and Mr. William George Pennington, praying for leave to introduce a private bill.

GENERAL BUSINESS—ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Titles to Land Bill; To be considered in Committee.

Remedies on Cheques Facilitation Bill; To be considered in Committee.

Acts Shortening Act Amendment Bill; Adoption of the Report.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

CROWN LANDS' SALE.—At the Land Sales Room, Colonial Treasury, Macquarie-street, at 11 o'clock, Land at Parramatta, Lane Cove, Port Hacking, and near St. George's River.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Fishing Tackle, Brooches, Lockets, Electro-plated Services, Opera Glasses, Watch Glasses, Picks and Handles.

MR. H. H. NEWMAN.—At 14, Surry-street, next door to Upper William-street, Woolloomooloo, at 12 o'clock, Soda Water Machine, Horse, Spring Cart, Household Furniture, &c.

MR. J. M. HUGHES.—On the premises of Mr. J. Fulton, Clyde-street, Miller's Point, at 1 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects.

MESSRS. LISTER AND BARNETT.—On the premises, York-street, between King and Barrack streets, at 11 o'clock, Wearing Apparel, Guns, Household Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Gigs, Dogcarts, Spring Carts, Drays, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Gigs, Spring Carts, Saddlery, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—On the premises, Pitt-street, between Bathurst and Liverpool streets, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—At their Rooms, at 12 o'clock, Fine Flour.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At their Mart, at 10 o'clock, Blankets, Slops, Boots; at 12 o'clock, Land at Shoalhaven, Fitz Roy North, and Parramatta River.

MR. W. PRITCHARD.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Hay, Maize, Oats, Bran, Flour; on the Market Wharf, at 3 o'clock, Colonial Hardwood Timber, Shingles, Laths, Offices, Stable, &c.

MR. R. PEEK.—On Campbell's Wharf, at 2 o'clock, Surplus Stores, Emigrants' Fittings, Ale and Stout.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At 280, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Ready-made Clothing, Cloths, Doeskins, Vestings, Hats, Caps, Shop Fixtures, Fittings and Furniture.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drugs, Irish Moss, &c.

COURT OF REQUESTS: £30 JURISDICTION.—The Court will resume its sittings at 10 o'clock this morning with the hearing of the case, Vincent v. Francis, No. 82, continued from the last month. The assessors summoned for this day are Messrs. J. B. Viles, D. L. Walsh, and J. S. Willis.

THE CONDEMNED MURDERER WILKES.—In the early part of last week, this unhappy man, convicted before his Honor Mr. Justice Therry, at the last sessions of the Central Criminal Court of the murder of his own son, and sentenced to death, addressed, from his cell in Darlinghurst gaol, a long appeal, in the form of a letter, to the Chief Justice, praying for a new trial. His Honor notified to the prisoner, that this request could not be complied with, but that the evidence against him, as given at his trial, was under the careful consideration of the Executive Council. No reasons having been advanced which could tend to set aside the judgment of the Court, Wilkes has been apprised that the sentence of death will be carried into execution on the 1st of June proximo. The only emotion which he has evinced since his trial was upon being informed by his spiritual attendant that no hope of mercy in this world could be extended to him. He then burst into a passionate flood of tears; but soon recovering himself, has since maintained his callous apathy.

ACCIDENT.—Frederick March, a seaman, aged thirty-nine, who formerly belonged to the ship City of Benares, came by a sudden death on Monday, from injuries caused by a tree falling across his back, whilst he was working with others at a quarry at George's River. It appears the tree fell during the act of his shifting a prop which supported it. He was at once conveyed to the Sydney Infirmary, but died two hours after admission.

The *Court Journal* says that "the greatest marriage which, in point of fortune, can take place in Europe, is about to be contracted at Paris. A Princess Troubetzkoi is about to marry her cousin, and each of the parties is entitled to a fortune of £100,000 per annum. The bridegroom, a young officer wounded in the Crimea, being left for dead upon the field, has come to Paris for medical advice. He is fast recovering from an almost hopeless condition, with the loss, however, of the left eye, and the amputation of the left arm just above the elbow. This mutilation has in no-wise affected the sentiments of the fair intended, who insisted upon accompanying her *fiancé* to Paris, in order to comfort and attend him during his convalescence.

THE LIVERPOOL ANNUAL RACE MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

THE Liverpool Annual Race Meeting for 1858 commenced yesterday. The races at the Liverpool course have latterly attracted an amount of interest second only to that which is bestowed on the sports at Homebush. This is of course owing, in a large extent, to the circumstance that Liverpool, having been temporarily the terminus of the railway, the course there situate presented superior facilities, both to the patrons and promoters of the turf and to the public generally. The pleasant and picturesque situation of the racecourse itself, however—a section of an extensive tract of perfectly clear and well-grassed country, surrounded by a series of undulating hills—combined with the other natural and artificial attractions for which the neighbourhood of Liverpool has become celebrated, must under any circumstances have rendered a well-conducted race meeting in this locality an event to which the admirers of field sports would resort with alacrity and pleasure.

The attendance yesterday was as numerous as could have been expected or desired. A special train left Sydney at twenty minutes to eleven o'clock, and the long line of carriages, of which it was composed, were crowded with visitors from the metropolis. Besides these, a large number had proceeded by the ordinary train which left at an earlier hour, and those who went to the scene of the sports in their own carriages from all the surrounding districts were not few.

Of the sports it may be justly said that they were good. The entrances for the several races were numerous, and except in one or two instances, all the horses started and ran to the winning-post. All the races were well-contested; and in the majority of instances, the winner was hard pressed by several competitors.

The betting was brisk, and in some instances large odds were offered and accepted.

Subjoined is the result of the day's sports:—

FIRST RACE.—The Liverpool Maiden Plate of £150; with a sweepstakes of three sovereigns each added; for all horses that have not won an advertised prize exceeding £25: 1½ mile; second horse to receive £30 from the prize. Entrance, £10.

Mr. J. Driscoll's c. g. Prince, 5 years (Driscoll) 1
A. Benson's b. g. Egremont, 4 years 2
J. J. Roberts's c. h. Coronation, 3 years 3
J. Tait's Magus
C. Roberts's Inn., West Australian
E. Brown's Young Morgan
A. Schroder's Templar, 7 lbs. extra
J. Eales' Flying Pieman
J. Eales' Eclipse
Brackenreg's Helena
G. T. Rowe's Trojan.

Second Race.—The Liverpool Town Plate of £100, with a sweepstakes of five sovereigns each added; for all horses; weight for age; three miles; second horse to receive £20 from the prize. Entrance, £7. To start at 1·15 p.m.

Mr. G. T. Rowe's b. g. Gratis, aged (Higginson) 1
T. Redwood's c. m. Zoe, ditto 2
C. Roberts' Dora, ditto 3
W. Ford's b. g. Newbold, ditto
A. Schroder's c. g. Ackbar, 5 years (drawn).

Third Race.—The Collingwood Stakes of £75, with a sweepstakes of five sovereigns each added; for all two-year olds; ½ mile; colts, 8 st. 3 lb., mares and geldings, 8 st.; second horse to receive £20 from the prize. Entrance, £5. To start at 2·30 p.m.

Mr. M'Gowan's b. f. Jessica, 2 years (Driscoll) 1
J. H. Atkinson's c. f. Miss Louie, 2 years 2
G. Rowe's c. f. Merry Maid, 2 years (drawn).

Fourth Race.—The Ladies' Purse of £75, with a sweepstakes of five sovereigns; for all horses; to be handicapped by the stewards, or by any one they may appoint; 1½ mile; second horse to receive £20 from the prize. Entrance, £5. To start at 3·15 p.m.

Mr. T. Redwood's blk. m. Zingari, aged, 9 st. 5 lb. (Dutts) 1
G. T. Rowe's b. g. Atilla, aged, 8 st. 4 lb. 2
G. Eaton's b. g. Bolivar, aged, 9 st. 8 lb. 3
G. White's c. g. Clifton, 5 years, 7 st. 0 lb.
C. Roberts' c. g. Euroka, ditto, 9 st. 9 lb.
J. J. Rose's b. f. Lauristina, 4 years, 9 st. 9 lb.
J. H. Atkinson's b. g. Woolsack, (late Eclipse), 4 years, 7 st. 10 lb.
J. Cornwall's b. g. John Brown, aged, 8 st.
H. M'Gowan's b. M. Spiletta, 5 years, 8 st. 6 lb.
B. Richards' c. g. Wilberforce, aged, 9 st.
C. Eather's b. g. Warrior, ditto, 9 st.

The arrangements for the day were carried out in a manner which reflected credit on all concerned in the conducting of the sports. Neither accident nor disturbance took place, and as soon as the last of the races was concluded the entire concourse of visitors quietly wended their way, on foot or horseback, and in vehicles, back to Liverpool, or towards their respective homes in other directions.

MADAME AMALIA RAWACK'S CONCERT.—This concert took place at the Hall of the School of Arts, on Monday evening, and was completely successful. There was a crowded assemblage of the *élite* of the city, among whom we observed a large sprinkling of the amateurs and connoisseurs of the divine art, all of whom seemed enraptured at the exquisite performance of Madame Rawack. It was truly a charming and splendid execution, highly indicative of genius, study, and perfect taste. The brilliancy of her execution is wonderful, but the intense feeling and expression she imparts to every thing she touches form the distinguishing characteristics of her performance. The quiet and lady-like bearing, also add a grace to it worthy of imitation. It is indeed an interesting study to witness it. The "Guillaume Tell" of Dohler, throughout its great variety, was executed to perfection. We have no doubt it would have charmed and pleased the composer himself if he could have heard it done such justice to. It is only in such hands that the merit of this composition can be exhibited; we have often heard the same notes played before, but never did we appreciate or feel the real music of it, as we then did. The trio of "Mendelssohn" was rendered with true correctness. The *andante*, and the spirited *scherzanda* alternately seemed to delight the audience, and made it evident that this style of music would become highly popular if heard more frequently at our public concerts. Madame S. Flower was in excellent voice, and was as usual encored. On the whole, the concert gave entire satisfaction to the auditory, and we but echo the sentiments of all who were present in wishing that it may soon be repeated.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF SIR HENRY HAVELOCK, K.C.B.—Since the outbreak of the Indian war, scarcely any event has taken place that has caused such wide-spread sympathy and deep regret as the death of Sir Henry Havelock. Nor have these feelings been shared in merely by those who knew and were brought in daily contact with that gallant soldier—who shared his toils and privations, as well as the hazards of a state of warfare wherein it was almost impossible to discriminate between friend and foe—for, from the occupant of the palace to the dweller in the humblest hamlet, the conviction that in Sir Henry a great, a good, and a brave man has perished in the cause of humanity, has been cherished and expressed, and his death mourned by thousands upon thousands, who knew of him only from the public records of his devotion to that cause for which, alas too soon, he laid down his life. The papers, both home and foreign, teem with his praises; but, what is far better, and more to be relied upon, the letters which have appeared in the public prints from time to time, since the melancholy event, from soldiers who served under Sir Henry, and therefore knew him most intimately, all breathe the same spirit, and swell the universal tale of regret, bewailing his premature exit as a calamity that has deprived them of the counsel and leadership of a prudent, skilful officer; a father, and a friend. We have been led to make these observations by having put into our hands an early copy of the Rev. William Brock's memoir of the heroic Havelock, whose "column of relief" was the first to bring safety, at least, if not deliverance, to the beleaguered garrison of Lucknow. The work, in a great measure, has been prepared from documents and correspondence, kindly placed at the disposal of the writer, by the family and friends of Sir Henry Havelock; to this willing aid, together with the courteous and effective co-operation of his eldest daughter, in rendering her father's letters available for such a purpose, the editor attributes his being able to produce a volume somewhat worthy of the man who was so well designated by Lord Hardinge, as being "every inch a soldier, and every inch a Christian." The volume is got up with great care and taste, and is embellished with a very spirited miniature portrait, by Goodall, of the Royal Academy. It is published by Nisbet and Co., of London, and dedicated by the author, to Lady Havelock, with her Ladyship's special permission. We understand that a limited number of copies, only, have reached the colony, by the overland route, these having been despatched before the work was published in England. An opportunity is thus presented to the admirers of departed worth and greatness, to possess themselves of a work which, we can hardly doubt, will become a great favourite in every family circle.

LIFE'S TROUBLES.—We may compare the troubles which we have to undergo in the course of this life to a great bundle of faggots, far too large for us to lift. But God does not require us to carry the whole at once; he mercifully unties the bundle, and gives us first one stick, which we are to carry to-day, and then another, which we are to carry to-morrow, and so on. This we might easily manage, if we would only take the burden appointed for us each day; but we chose to increase our troubles by carrying yesterday's stick over again to-day, and adding to-morrow's burdens to our load before we are required to bear it.

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BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf, have for SALE 48,000 be... Bangor slates, all sizes. Also,

58,000 FEET White, Pitch, and Kauri ... and ... Flooring Boards, Pine; Inch; Ladders. ..., 1, 1¼, 1½

30,000 FEET Carpenters' ... 3 and 4 lb. ... Clear Pine Boards;

20,000 FEET ... h Pine Weatherboards, Palings ... Battens, Cement.

2500 ... BEST Baltic Deals, 9 x 3 and 11 x 3; American Oars. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

TO SHINGLERS.—Oak Shingles, the best quality in Sydney, at SCOTT and JOLLY'S, Bathurst-street.

TO COACHMAKERS, &c.—Colonial Beech, all sizes, at SCOTT and JOLLY'S Wharf, Bathurst-street.

SCOTT and JOLLY'S Timber Wharf, Bathurst-street; branch Yard, Sydney Railway Terminus, Redfern Gate.
200,000 feet colonial hardwood
100,000 feet Baltic deals, 11 x 3, 9 x 3
50,000 feet 1 inch and 1¼ inch T. and G. pitch pine
30,000 feet T. and G. white pine
50,000 slates, best Bangor, 24 x 12, 22 x 12, and 20 x 10
Colonial laths, split and sawn, doors, sashes, mouldings, &c.
Ironbark posts, rails, palings, spokes, dray shafts, &c.
Steam Saw Mills, Cabramatta and Brisbane Water.

W. H. ROLFE'S Timber Yard, Circular Quay.—
50,000 feet 1 in. 1¼ pitch pine T. and G. flooring
20,000 feet 1 in., 1¼, 1½ ditto, planed one side, 6 to 12 wide
100,000 „ ½, ¾, 1 in., 1¼ white pine T. and G.
40,000 „ ½, ¾, 1 in., 1¼, 1½, 2 in. clear pine
30,000 „ 2, 3, and 4 in. Oregon plank and scantling
100,000 „ colonial hardwood, shingles, battens, and laths
50,000 „ Baltic deals, 7, 9, and 11 x 3
Cedar in all thicknesses, doors, sashes, architraves, skirting, mouldings, &c.

COALS.—WHITTELL'S old-established Coal Yard, Bathurst-street West.
£1 18s. per ton for the best screened Newcastle coals—a very superior article.
£1 14s. only for the best house coal—particularly recommended.
£1 per load for the best ironbark, in billets, junks, or cut; no other being kept.
Ironbark charcoal, coke, and breeze, all at equally low prices.
An unlimited supply of screenings, for engineers, blacksmiths, &c., at a very low figure.
The above prices apply to the city boundaries, beyond which the cartage will be moderate.
Post orders promptly executed.

FIREWORKS.—SCOTT'S Colonial-made are the best and cheapest. S. DICKSON, 505, Brickfield-hill, Sydney.

COLZA OIL, in drums, on SALE. JOY and CO., Circular Quay.

LAND AT BURWOOD.—For SALE, Four Allotments, well situated, having frontages to Driver's Road, viz.:—
1 allotment, 280 feet by 50 feet frontage
3 allotments, 260 feet by 50 feet ditto, each with reserved lane at back.
Plan and full particulars may be had by applying to FRITH and PAYTEN, 41, Pitt-street.

TO SURGEONS and DRUGGISTS.—For SALE, in one of our most flourishing inland towns, the Business of a Druggist, with well-assorted stock. Terms, liberal. Apply to E. YOUNGMAN and CO., Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, two four-roomed Cottages at Redfern £400.
For SALE, three large Houses, Cumberland-street.
For SALE, Cottage Residences, Cook's River Road.
For SALE, large Residence Parramatta River.
For SALE, Land North Shore, Balmain, Coogee, Lane Cove, Parramatta, Kingston Estate, Woolloomooloo.
For SALE, splendid Building Sites, Parramatta River.
Apply to G. F. BAKER, auctioneer, corner of Pitt and Bridge streets.

TEAS.—For SALE, by the undersigned, the superior parcel of teas, ex Cornwall, consisting of 41 chests hysonskin and 3918 half-chests congou HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, ex late arrivals.—
Demerara rum, Preston's 30 per cent. o.p.
Old tom, Pidgeon's, in wood and bottle
Ditto, Swaine, Boord, and Co.'s ditto ditto
Geneva, key brand, in case and half-cases
Draught ale, Worthington and Robinson's, just landed
Ale and porter, Tennent's bottled
Ditto, Byass'
Ale, Worthington and Robinson's India pale
Sherry, Garvey's, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Ditto, Robertson's, ditto ditto
Currants, in barrels
Blue, Colman's No. 1
Mustard, Colman's super and double super
Cheese, North Wilts, in fine condition
Ling, Dunn's, in 1-cwt. cases, tin lined
Herrings, in half-barrels, firkins, and tins
Butter, Gould's double-rose Cork, just landed, in prime condition
Candles
Ditto, Hale's British sperm
Liquorice, best Baracca
Bags, three-bushel, striped, full weight
Canvas, best navy, No. 1 to 4
Silks and ribbons
Calicoes, sheetings, stays, &c.
Carbonate of soda
Turpentine
Tobacco pipes, cutty, Burns' cutty, and fancy
Tin plates, IC, IX, IXX
Nails, Ewbank's
Pianofortes, splendid instruments, by Allison and Allison, and J. and J. Hopkinson
Iron ploughs, by a first-rate maker.
MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., No. 8, Macquarie-place.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO. have constantly on SALE at their New Stores, 178, George-street opposite Hunter-street,
Cotton goods
Silk ditto
Woollen ditto
Worsted ditto
Haberdashery
Millinery
Smallwares
Hosiery and gloves
Made-up clothing
Blankets
Flannels
Straw hats and bonnets
Boots and shoes
Earthenware
Brushware
Saddlery
Ironmongery
Cutlery
Perfumery
Oilmen's stores
Wines
Spirits
Ale and porter
Soap
Salt
Coffee
Sugar,
Bengal cigars and cheroots
Manila ditto.

FOR SALE, by the Undersigned.—
Sheet iron
Dray and coach bolts and nuts
Engineering ditto
Boiler rivets
Muntz's patent sheathing metal
Ditto ditto nails
Vertical boring machine
Saw punching machine
Vertical saw frame, to cut 3¼ feet
Horizontal steam engine, 12 H. P.
Stone cutting machine
Brick-making machine
Patent derrick cranes of 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 tons power.
WILLIAM MACDONALD, general importer, 10, Macquarie-place, Circular Quay.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on hand,
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

EUROPEAN and AMERICAN DEPOT.—The undersigned calls attention to, and solicits an inspection of, his extensive assortment of Goods, on SALE at his New Stores, consisting of
American winnowing machines
Corn shellers (superior make)
Cooking stoves, a large stock of best makes
Clocks, in great variety
Patent spring roller mangles
Washing, wringing, and mangling machines
Washboards, clothes baskets, clothes pins
Tubs, buckets, brooms
Douglass' pumps, sack trucks
Iron bedsteads, four post and tester
Thermometers and other churns
Rocking and other chairs, various patterns
Barrel covers, wooden bowls, and
Sundries too numerous to particularise.
S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street, corner of Park-street.

THE best A. A. CO.'S Screened Coals, supplied by D. M'ISAAC, foot of Bathurst-street, at 38s. per ton every bag weighed.

COALS, the best A. A. Co.'s well screened; also, Coke Charcoal, and Lime. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO. Woolloomooloo Bay.

FIREWOOD, the best, dry, cut by steam, any lengths required. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

HAMS, Billings', in glazed covers, 9½d. per lb. per cask. JAMES DEAN.

HAMS, Billings', in glazed covers, 9½d. per lb. by cask. JAMES DEAN.

RICE.—For SALE at sixteen shillings per bag of 150 lbs. SMITH'S Wharf, Miller's Point.

SLATES, SLATES.—Best Bangor, cheapest in Sydney. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

SHEET LEAD, Corrugated Galvanized Iron, Fire Bricks, &c., cheap. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

PLASTER OF PARIS and Portland Cement, very superior and cheap. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

S. BENNETT and CO. have sugar-cured Hams, at 9d. per lb.

S. BENNETT and CO. have the best Cumberland Bacon.

S. BENNETT and CO. have the best Wollongong Butter.

S. BENNETT and CO. have Sperm Candles, at 1s. per lb.

S. BENNETT and CO. have the best Port Cooper Cheese.

S. BENNETT and CO. have the best North Wilts Cheese.

S. BENNETT and CO. have the best Stilton Cheese.

S. BENNETT and CO. have the best Coffee, at 1s. 4d. per lb.

S. BENNETT and CO. have capital Coffee, at 1s. per lb.

S. BENNETT and CO. have the best Souchong Tea, at 2s. 6d. per lb.

S. BENNETT and CO. have the best Congou Tea, 2s. per lb.

S. BENNETT and CO. have good mixed Tea, at 1s. 6d. per lb.

S. BENNETT and CO. Wholesale and Retail Family Grocers, 482, late 325, George-st., opposite the Markets

QUICKSILVER for SALE, at 274, Pitt-street.

COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.—When ordering your Winter Stock of Woollens, remember COLONIAL TWEEDS, which are better adapted for winter wear than any cloth known. To be had direct from the manufacturers THOMAS BARKER and CO., Sussex-street, Sydney; or from any of the wholesale warehousemen in Sydney or Maitland.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Martell's, Hennessy's, and other French brandy, in hogsheads and quarter-casks, dark and pale. HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf

FRESH LUCERNE SEED, ex Phoenician, for SALE by JOHN BAPTIST.
Another lot, just arrived, per Cherokee, will be landed in a few days.

FOR SALE by the undersigned:—
Brown brandy, in hogsheads
W. I. rum, 30 per cent. o.p.
Case brandy
Geneva, JDKZ brand
Old tom, Lowndes'
Old tom, Swain, Boord, and Co.'s
Port and sherry wines
Ind, Coope, and Co.'s No. 3 Burton ale
Morice, Cox, and Co.'s bottled stout
Currants, and carraway seed
Pearl barley
Opium, Patna
Moir's preserved salmon, 1 and 2 lbs.
Sperm candles
Chicory
Irish butter
Hops, Kent and American
Soda water bottles
Schweppe's soda water and lemonade
Silver vases and sporting cups
Tinplates, wedge axes, Foster's spades
Hoop iron, ⅝ to 3 inch; lead piping, ½ inch
Galvanized iron, plain and corrugated
Morewood and Roger's patent tiles
Resin
Brushware
Blasting powder
Wheels for drays, carts, omnibuses, carriages, &c.
Navy canvas, canvas tents, &c.
Three-bushel bags
INVOICES of furniture chintz, ticks, quilts, haberdashery, window hollands, croydons, ginghams, longcloths, 8-4 greys, twilled silecias, rolled linings, drab and self moleskins, blue pilot jackets and trousers, winter top coats and capes, mole trousers, Gardiner's slops, Neville's hosiery assorted, blankets, 8-4 to 12-4; flannels, 3-4 Brussels tapestry, Kidderminster 5-4 and 6-4 druggets and felt carpeting, &c.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., counting-house, 213, George-street.

SEED OATS, Seed Oats.—New Zealand and Colonial seed oats, 8s. and 10s. per bushel, full weight 40 lbs.—may be seen growing at the Stores
Fine sample oats, for race horses
Seed Cape and English barley
Superior sample seed wheat
Lucerne, clover, rye grass seed, &c.
Also, fresh Tasmanian onion seed.
On SALE at FERRIS' Stores, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

A. A. CO.'S Best Screened Coals; Firewood, in short billets. E. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

TARPAULINS and WRAPPERS for SALE. Apply to Mr. FORD, HERALD Office.

DERRICK CRANES.—The undersigned have just imported an assortment, by the best makers, which they can offer at the following rates:—1½ tons, £75; 2½, £85, 3, £100; 4, £130; 5 tons, £165 each.
Iron pillar Derrick cranes, £95 each.
The above having jibs from 40 feet in length, are well adapted for builders, contractors, quarrymen, and others.
P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sydney Foundry, and Sussex-street Engine Works.
N.B.—Samples can be seen at the Engine Works, Nos. 4 and 6, Sussex-street.

RUSSELL'S PATENT COOKING STOVES.—The undersigned beg to inform their customers and the public generally that, amongst several improvements lately made in the construction of their patent cooking stoves, they have so constructed them that house coal or wood, instead of charcoal, may be used as fuel, thereby causing a considerable saving.
The improvements lately made have given general satisfaction, and the prices are from this date, still further reduced.
P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sydney Foundry.
N.B.—A large assortment of ranges, full and half register grates, &c., always on hand.

QUARTZ-CRUSHING MACHINERY.—The undersigned having supplied for the colony of Victoria, several Quartz-Crushing Machines, of various descriptions and sizes, beg to inform parties requiring such machinery, that they can be supplied at moderate rates with any description, to be worked by water, horse, or steam power. P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sydney Foundry, and Sussex-street Engine Works.
N.B.—Plans and specifications, with all information, supplied free of charge.

SODA WATER and LEMONADE BOTTLES.—For SALE, a small parcel of the best make of bottles in convenient packages of two gross, suitable for shipment or for up-country trade. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

TO MASONS, Builders, House Proprietors, &c.—Imported Yorkshire Flagging, squared, at 1s. 3d. per foot, or laid down at 1s. 6d. Colonial Flagging, Sills, Steps, &c., very cheap, at BRODIE and CRAIG'S Wharf, Bathurst-street. WILLIAM SUGDEN.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, Allsopp's and Sons No. 3 Burton Ale. SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—White Herrings, in half-barrels, firkins, and tins; Ling Fish, in 1 cwt. cases—just landed. MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 8, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, by the Undersigned, Worthington and Robinson's Burton Ale, just landed, in excellent condition. MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., No. 8, Macquarie-place.

CHEESE.—Prime North Wilts, just landed. MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., No. 8, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, Two Milch Goats, viz., one with a kid about five days old, and the other will kid in about a fortnight. Apply at the Currency Lass, George-street South.

BALMAIN.—Barkham Cottage to be SOLD, or LET on lease. Four large rooms, kitchen, servant's room; large garden, good well of water, opposite Cockatoo Island, near the Fig Tree.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Preliminary Notice.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Storekeepers, and Publicans.

MR. JOHN ARKINS has been instructed to sell by public auction, at his new Rooms, near the Post Office, on FRIDAY next, the 21st instant,
A choice assortment of wine and spirits, to close various consignments.
Further particulars will appear next issue.

On FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 142, Lower George-street, nearly opposite the site of the original offices of the HERALD.
Superior Household Furniture and Effects, the property of a lady leaving the colony.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from Mrs. Thoreen, to sell by public auction, at her residence, No. 142, Lower George-street, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of her household furniture and effects, comprising the necessary requisites for housekeeping—and all kinds of culinary utensils.
Terms, cash.

Valuable House Property and Land, Surry Hills, situated at the corner of Denham-street and Crown-lane.
By order of the Mortgagee.

F. E. RISHWORTH has received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, on the premises, corner of Denham-street and Crown-lane, Surry Hills, on THURSDAY, the 20th May, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, situated on the Surry Hills, in the parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, in the colony of New South Wales, being part of the block G Five of the Surry Hills Estate, having a frontage to Denham-street of 57 feet by a depth of 75 feet to a back lane. On this land there are erected four two-story stone houses, each containing three rooms and kitchen, together with enclosed yards, and other conveniences at the rear of each house. The above houses are all let to respectable tenants, at the reduced rental of twelve shillings per week.
Terms, cash. No reserve.
The Auctioneer begs to call the particular attention of small capitalists to the above unreserved sale, as be... a investment they are not likely to meet with every day.
The above may be viewed any time prior to the sale, or any particulars may be obtained on application to the Auctioneer, No. 286, George-street.

Boots and Shoes.
From the celebrated manufacturers,
Messrs. James Davies and Son.
Just landed.
Ex Czar.
Important to Country Storekeepers and the Trade.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 21st May, at 11 o'clock,
145 trunks and packages Davies and Sons' boots and shoes, as above, seasonable and well selected goods, good sizes and shapes, viz.,
B & S in diamond.
1119—1 trunk containing 12 pairs gents' best enamel riding boots French clumps
1120—1 trunk containing 24 pairs gents' best enamel napoleon's, French clumps
1121-2—2 trunks, each containing 18 pairs, gents' best stout calf wellingtons, French clumps
1121-2—2 trunks, each containing 18 pairs, gents' best stout calf wellingtons, bradded
1123-4—2 trunks, each containing 36 pairs, gents' stout calf wellingtons, French clumps
1125—1 trunk, containing 36 pairs, gents' stout calf wellingtons, French clumps, pegged
1126-8—3 trunks, each containing 36 pairs, gents' stout calf wellingtons, double soles, bradded
1129-32—4 trunks, each containing 36 pairs, gents' stout calf wellingtons, bradded
1133-4—2 trunks, each containing 18 pairs, gents' best stout calf princes boots, French clumps
1133-4—2 trunks, each containing 18 pairs, gents' best stout calf princes boots, bradded
1135—1 trunk, containing 36 pairs, gents' best stout calf princes boots, bradded
1136-8—3 trunks, each containing 36 pairs gents' stout calf princes boots, French clumps
1139-40—2 trunks, each containing 36 pairs gents' stout calf princes boots, double sole bradded
1141-3—3 trunks, each containing 36 pairs gents' stout calf princes boots, bradded
1144—1 trunk, containing 36 pairs gents' stout kip princes boots, bradded
1145-6—2 trunks each, containing 36 pairs gents' best patent calf prince's boots, morocco legs
1147—1 trunk, containing 36 pairs gents' best kid top boots, E.S., patent goloshed
1148—1 trunk, containing 36 pairs gents' best stout all calf boots, E.S., bradded
1149—1 trunk, containing 36 pairs gents' best stout memel boots, E.S., calf, goloshed, French clumps
1150-51—2 cases, each containing 36 pairs gents' memel boots, E.S., calf goloshed, French clumps
1152—1 case, containing 36 pairs gents' memel boots, E.S., calf, goloshed, double soles
1153—1 case, containing 36 pairs gents' best stout memel boots, E.S., enamelled, goloshed, bradded
1154—1 case, containing 36 pairs gents' best stout memel boot, E.S., calf, enamelled, mock button pieces, bradded
1155-6—2 cases, each containing 36 pairs gents' stout memel boots, E S., calf goloshed, bradded
1157-8—2 cases, each containing 30 pairs gents' best patent oxonian shoes, to lace
30 pairs gents' best patent oxonian shoes, elastic fronts
1159-62—4 trunks, each containing 30 pairs men's stout calf bluchers, double soles, bradded
1163-6—4 trunks, each containing 50 pairs men's kip bluchers, rough bradded
1167-9—3 trunks, each containing 50 pairs men's kip bluchers, hobnailed and toe plates
1170-71—2 trunks, each containing 50 pairs men's kip bluchers, bradded
1172—1 trunk, containing 36 pairs stockmen's fine kip lacing boots, rough bradded
1173-4—2 trunks, each containing 36 pairs stockmen's grain lacing boots, nailed
1175-84—10 trunks, each containing 36 pairs stockmen's stout kip lacing boots, rough bradded
1185—1 trunk, containing 36 pairs youths' and boys' stout princes' boots, bradded, 10-4
1186-7—2 trunks, each containing 36 pairs, youths' and boys' memel boots, E.S., calf goloshed, bradded
1188—1 trunk, containing 36 pairs youths' and boys' dress kid top boots, E.S., patent goloshed, 10-4
1189-90—2 trunks, each containing 25 pairs youths' watertights, rough bradded, 1-4
1191-2—2 trunks, each containing 72 pairs youths' and boys' kip bluchers double soles, bradded
1193—1 trunk, containing 72 pairs youths' and boys' stout calf bluchers, bradded
1194-5—2 trunks, each containing 72 pairs youths' and boys' kip bluchers, rough bradded, 10-4
1196—1 trunk, containing 72 pairs youths' and boys' kip bluchers, rough bradded, 10-4
1197-9—3 trunks, each containing 50 pairs women's calf lace boots, brass bradded, leather lined, 3-8
1200—1 trunk, containing 50 pairs women's calf lace boots, brass bradded, 3-8
1201—Package, containing 2 cases—
§ 511—48 pairs ladies' best cloth boots, welts, E S., patent fronts, M.H.
512—48 pairs ladies' cloth boots, welts, E.S., patent fronts, M.H.
1202—Package, containing 2 cases—
§ 513—48 pairs ladies' cloth boots, welts, E.S., patent goloshed
514—48 pairs ladies's cloth boots, welts, E.S., cordovan, goloshed, T.P.H.
1203—Package, containing 2 cases—
§ 515—48 pairs ladies' cloth boots, welts, E.S. patent goloshed, T.P.H.
516—48 pairs ladies' cloth boots, welts, E.S., patent goloshed
1204—Package, containing 2 cases, each 48 pairs, ladies' super boots welts, to lace, patent goloshed
1205—Package, containing 2 cases, each 48 pairs, women's cloth boots, welts, to lace, patent goloshed
1206—Package, containing 2 cases—
§ 521—48 pairs women's cloth boots, welts, to lace, patent goloshed
522—48 pairs women's cloth boots, welts, to lace, enamel goloshed
1207-8—2 packages, each 2 cases, each containing 48 pairs, women's cloth boots, welts, to lace, enamel goloshed
1209—Package, containing 2 cases, each 48 pairs, women's cloth boots, welts, E.S., patent goloshed, T.P.H.
1210—Package, containing 2 cases—
§ 529—48 pairs women's cloth boots, welts, E S., patent goloshed, T.P.H., B.B.
530—48 pairs women's cloth boots, welts, to lace, patent goloshed
1211—Package, containing 2 cases, each 48 pairs women's cloth boots, welts, to lace, patent goloshed, T.P.H.
1212—Package, containing 2 cases, each 48 pairs, women's cloth boots, welts, to lace, patent goloshed, B.B.
1213—Package, containing 2 cases, each 48 pairs, women's cloth boots, welts, to lace, patent goloshed, B B., T.P.H.
1214—Package, containing 2 cases—
537—48 pairs women's cloth boots, welts, E.S., cordovan, goloshed
538—48 pairs women's cloth boots, welts, to lace, patent goloshed, T.P.H.
1215—Package, containing 2 cases, each 48 pairs, women's cloth boots, pumps, to lace, patent goloshed
1216—Package, containing 2 cases—
§ 541—48 pairs womens kid top boots, welts, E S., patent goloshed, medium heels
542—48 pairs ladies' kid top boots, welts, to lace, patent fronts
1217—Package, containing 2 cases—
§ 543—48 pairs ladies' kid top boots, welts, E.S., patent fronts, medium heels
542—48 pairs, ladies' kid top boots, welts, E S., patent fronts
1218-19—2 packages, containing 2 cases, each 48 pairs ladies' memel boots, welts, to lace, cordovan, goloshed, T.P.H.
1220—Package, containing 2 cases, each 48 pairs ladies' memel boots, welts, to lace, cordovan goloshed, TPH
1221—Package, containing 2 cases, each 48 pairs women's memel boots, welts, to lace, patent goloshed
1222—Package, containing 2 cases—
§ 553—24 pairs women's full dress white kid boots, E.S.
554—24 pairs ladies full dress white kid boots, to lace
1223—Package, containing 2 cases—
§ 555—4 dozen ladies best black kid slippers, sandals, operas
556—4 dozen ladies best bronze kid slippers, sandals, welts
1224—Package, containing 2 cases each 6 dozen women's grain slippers, sandals, welts
1225—Package, containing 2 cases—
§ 559—3 dozen girls' best cloth boots, to button, patent goloshed, welts, 10-13
2 dozen girls' best kid top boots, welts, to lace, patent fronts, TPH, 10-13
1 dozen girls' best kid top boots, welts, E.S., to lace, patent fronts, TPH, 10-13
§ 560—3 dozen girls' best cloth boots, welts, to button, patent goloshed, TPH
2 dozen girls' best kid top boots, welts, to button, patent goloshed, 10-13
1 dozen girls' best kid top boots, welts, E.S., TPH, 10-13
1226—Package, containing 2 cases—
§ 561—3 dozen girls' cloth boots, E.S., welts, patent goloshed, 10-13
3 dozen cloth boots, E.S., welts, TPH, 10-13
562—6 dozen girls' cloth boots, welts, to button, patent goloshed, 10-13
1227—Package, containing 2 cases each—
2 dozen girls, cloth boots, welts, patent goloshed, to button, 10-13
2 dozen girls cloth boots, welts, patent goloshed, to lace, 10-13
2 dozen girls' boots, mock welts, patent fronts, to button
1228 9—2 packages, each 2 cases, each containing—
1½ dozen girls' memel boots, welts, to lace, patent goloshed, TPH, 10-13
1½ dozen girls' memel boots, welts, to lace, patent goloshed, bradded
3 dozen kid, best cordovan boots, welts, TPH, 10-13
1230—Package, containing 2 cases, each—
2 dozen girls' coloured cashmere boots, elastic sides, patent fronts, 10-13
2 dozen child's coloured cashmere boots, elastic sides, patent fronts, 6-9
2 dozen child's coloured cashmere boots, elastic sides, patent fronts, 2-5
1231—Package, containing 2 cases, each—
§ 571—6 dozen girls' best patent calf shoes, straps, welts, 10-13
572—6 dozen girls' cordovan shoes, straps, welts, 10-13
1232—Package, containing 2 cases, each—
2 dozen girls' patent calf shoes, straps, welts, 10-13
2 dozen girls' patent calf shoes, straps, pumps, 10-13
2 dozen child's patent calf shoes, straps, welts, 6-9
1233-5—3 packages, each containing 2 cases, each—
4 dozen child's cloth boots, welts, E.S., patent goloshed, 6-9
2 dozen child's cloth boots, welts, elastic sides, patent goloshed, TPH, 6-9
1236—Package, containing 2 cases, each
3 dozen child's cloth boots, welts, to button, patent goloshed, 6-9
3 dozen child's cloth boots, welts, TPH
1237—Package, containing, each 2 cases—
§ 583—6 dozen child's cloth boots, welts, to button, patent goloshed
584—6 dozen child's cloth boots, welts, elastic sides, cordovan, goloshed
1238-9—2 packages, each containing 2 cases, each—
3 dozen child's cloth boots, mock welts, to lace, patent fronts, 6 9
3 dozen girls' cloth boots, mock welts, to button, patent fronts, 6-9
1240—Package, containing 2 cases, each 6 dozen children's cloth boots, E.S., welts, patent fronts, TPH, 6 9
1241—Package, containing 2 cases—
§ 591—6 dozen children's cloth boots, mock welts, to button, patent goloshed, TPH.
592—6 dozen children's grain boots, pumps, 6-9
1242—Package, containing 2 cases, each—
2 dozen children's memel boots, welts, to button, cordovan fronts, 6-9
1 dozen children's memel boots, welts, to button, patent fronts, 6-9
1 dozen children's memel boots, to button, patent goloshed, TPH., 6-9
1 dozen children's balmoral boots, patent fronts, TPH., clumps, 6-9
1 dozen children's memel boots, E.S., patent goloshed, TPH., bradded
1243—Package, containing 2 cases, each 6 dozen children's cordovan boots, welts, TPH., 6-9
1244—Package, containing 2 cases, each 6 dozen children's cordovan boots, welts, TPH., 6-9
1245—Package, containing 2 cases, each 6 dozen children's best patent calf shoes, straps, welts, 6-9
1246—Package, containing 2 cases, each 6 dozen children's patent calf shoes, straps, welts, 6-9
1247—Package, containing 2 cases—
§ 603—6 dozen children's cloth boots, mock welts, patent goloshed, 2-5
604—6 dozen children's cloth boots, mock welts, patent fronts, 2-5
1248—Package, containing 2 cases, each same as above
1249—Package, containing 2 cases—
§ 607—6 dozen children's memel balmorals, TPH., 2-5
608—6 dozen children's cashmere boots, patent fronts, 2-5
1250—Package, containing 2 cases—
§ 609—6 dozen children's cordovan boots, mock welts, 2-5
610—6 dozen children's cordovan boots, pumps, 2-5
1251—Package, containing 2 cases, each 6 dozen children's coloured balmorals, 2-5
1252—Package, containing 2 cases—
§ 613 10 dozen button boots, 2-5
614—6 dozen felt boots, with soles, chenille bound, 2-5, in boxes of half-dozen each
1253—Package, containing 2 cases—
§ 615—6 dozen coloured kid shoes, straps, 2-5
6 dozen patent calf shoes, straps, 2-5
1254—Package, containing 2 cases, each—
3 dozen ladies' patent slippers, chenille bound, flannel lined
3 dozen ladies' patent slippers, fur bound, elastic fronts
1255—Package, containing 2 cases, each—
3 dozen ladies' velvet slippers, chenille bound, flannel lined
3 dozen ladies' velvet slippers, fur bound, elastic fronts
1256-7—2 packages, each containing 2 cases, each—
2 dozen women's velvet pile slippers
2 dozen women's tapestry slippers
2 dozen women's brussels carpet slippers
1258-63—6 cases, each containing—
2 dozen men's velvet pile slippers
2 dozen men's tapestry slippers
2 dozen men's brussels slippers
1264—Package, containing 2 cases, each—
3 dozen men's patent albert slippers
3 dozen men's buff morning slippers.

At 2 o'clock, LEATHER.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Java Counter Sugars
Fine Dressed Table Rice
Superior Java Coffee.
The Entire Cargo of the Oosterling, from Sourabaya.
*** The only cargo now in the market, or likely to arrive for a considerable time.
For Auction Sale without reserve, at the Australian Auction Mart.

On TUESDAY, 25th May, 1858.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Prost, Kohler, and Co. to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 25th May, at 11 o'clock, without the least reserve,
The entire cargo of the Oosterling, from Sourabaya, consisting of
12,000 bags best bright yellow and white large grain crystal counter sugars
4374 bags best dressed Java table rice
305 bags picked coffee, all in beautiful condition, and now landing, assorted as follows, viz.,
No. 20. 3300 bags large grain crystals, equal to the Company's snowdrops
No. 18. 1200 bags ditto ditto ditto, very bright, complexion
No. 16. 1470 bags bright white crystals, small grain
No. 15. 1520 bags large grain crystals, slightly tinged
No. 13. 377 bags bright yellow crystals, very suitable for counter trade
No. 12. 1424 bags bright sparkling yellow grainy counter sugar
2374 bags fine white large grain table rice, equal to best Carolina
1495 bags fine dressed Java rice
305 bags prime selected Java coffee.
The undersigned beg to call the attention of the trade and intending purchasers to the peculiar suitable packages of this cargo for the country and family use, as the average weight will barely exceed 30lbs. each. Also, to assure them that the cargo has been carefully selected by the Dutch East India Company as a trial shipment for this market. Every article of which will be found of the very first-class, and will positively be sold to the highest bidder.
Samples of the above cargo are now on view, at Messrs. Prost, Kohler, and Co.'s stores; and at the office.
Terms at sale.
W. DEAN and CO.,
Auctioneers, &c., Pitt and O'Connell streets.

Two Days' Unreserved Sale of Drapery, Slops, Woollens &c., &c., &c.
All Winter Goods.
At the Australian Auction Mart.
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY
26th and 27th May, 1858.
To Drapers, Hosiers, Haberdashers, Outfitters, Milliners, Tailors, Clothiers, Storekeepers, and Country Buyers.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 26th and 27th May, commencing each day at 11 o'clock prompt,
180 packages of new drapery, slops, &c., selected expressly for this season, now landing, ex Phoenician, and Czar, comprising
A choice selection of winter slop clothing of every description
Gents' printed union wool shirts
Ladies' cloth and silk mantles in great variety
Scotch gala plaids, a large assortment
Prints in great variety
A splendid collection of silk dresses, checks, and stripes
A choice assortment of fancy coloured and check silks
Black gros de naples
A very choice assortment of bonnet ribbons
Black and coloured merinos
Invoices of ladies' underclothing
Ditto children's robes and mantles
Ditto millinery
Ditto black, white, and coloured kid gloves
Ditto black and coloured merinos
Ditto black and coloured coburgs
Ditto hosiery
Ditto black and coloured French twills
Gents' collars and cravats
Ditto black and coloured hats
Brown and drab riding hats
Boys' cloth caps
Ladies' bonnets, varied assortment
Witney blankets, assorted
Welsh and imitation Welsh flannels
Invoices of navy canvas
Ditto bags and bagging
Gingham and silk umbrellas, &c., &c.
The whole of which will positively be sold to the highest bidder, in Original Packages, without the least reserve.
Terms at sale.

Royal Hotel.
Two Days' Sale of
Household Furniture
China, Glass, and Plated Ware
Superior Billiard Table and Billiard-room Fittings
Pianoforte, by Broadwood
Gas and other Fittings
Surplus Stock-in-Trade, License, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from Mrs. Sparke, who is retiring from business, to sell by auction, at the Royal Hotel, George-street, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 27th and 28th May, commencing each day at 11 o'clock,
All the household furniture, comprising
Dining and sitting rooms
Pianoforte, by Broadwood
Guitar
Bedsteads, bedding, &c., of upwards of 80 bedrooms
Kitchen furniture and utensils
Large patent cooking stoves
China, glass, and platedware
Surplus bed and table linen
One of Thurston's best billiard tables, fitted complete
Billiard-room furniture and fittings
Lot of American chairs
Gas and other fittings
Vapour and shower baths, &c.
Also the surplus stock-in-trade
License, &c.
Catalogues will be prepared, and when ready due notice will be given.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A small lot of powerful young horses from Wollongong
Pair of handsome chestnut horses
A few good saddle and harness ditto
And about 40 others of different descriptions. Also, Gigs, dogcarts, spring carts, drays, &c.

First Sale of the Season
Stallions, Blood Stock, &c.

MESSRS. BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on MONDAY, May 31st, at 11 o'clock,
Being the first of their annual sales,
Several well known blood stallions
Heavy cart ditto
A number of thorough bred and half bred horses; from some of the best studs in the colony
A few very fine mares
Catalogues will be published on the 25th instant, and the whole of the horses must be at the Bazaar, on the Thursday previous to the sale.
Parties intending to enter stock for the above sale are requested to forward particulars before the 22nd instant, in order that the pedigrees are not omitted in the catalogues.

First Sale of Blood Stock and Cart Stallions, this season, At Burt and Co.'s Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets.

MONDAY, May 31st.

BURT and CO. beg to announce that they will sell by auction, on MONDAY, May 31st, at 12 o'clock,
"Warwick," bay thoroughbred stallion, imported in June, 1856, by Sir Isaac out of Mystery, &c.
"Little Wonder," bay stallion, bred by A. A. Company (a very noted horse)
"Lambcoat," bay stallion, by imported Arab Akbar, out of sister to Lauristina
A very fine dapple grey cart stallion, imported from England only fourteen days since (now on view)
A chesnut cart stallion, bred by David Johnston, Esq.
"Saxon," a chesnut ditto, bred by James M'Cormack, Esq., Greatford, and got by Briton
And a number of other horses, full particulars of which will be published in catalogues, one week before the sale.
Entries for the above sale must be made at the Bazaar, not later than the 22nd instant, together with full particulars of pedigree, &c., otherwise they will be omitted from the catalogue.

Pitt-street.
TO-DAY.

A Horse Sale at Wooller's New Horse Repository. Between Messrs. Burt and Co.'s and Martyn and Schroder's Horse Bazaars, Pitt-street.
(Opposite the Mayor Inn.)

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp,
20 mixed town and country horses, suitable for all buyers, warranted, with a trial
Horses and gigs, spring carts, saddlery, &c., &c.

Superior Household Furniture, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, 19th May, at 11 o'clock, on the Premises, Pitt-street, between Bathurst and Liverpool streets,
The whole of the superior household furniture, consisting of
Handsome state and other bedsteads
Horsehair mattresses, feather beds, &c.
Loo, dining, dressing, and kitchen tables
Washstands, double and single, complete
Handsome horsehair sofa and lounge
Horsehair chairs, easy chair, and cane ditto
Sideboard and handsome cheffoniers
Pier and toilet glasses, chests of drawers
China, crockery, glass, pictures, ornaments
Kitchen utensils, carpets, fender and irons, and sundries
Terms, cash.

Three Valuable Building Sites, with the Buildings thereon erected.
On the South side of Goulburn-street, between Pitt and Castlereagh streets.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 21st May, at 11 o'clock,
Three valuable building allotments, each having 17 feet 8 inches frontage to the south side of Goulburn-street, between Pitt and Castlereagh streets, the depths varying from 56 to 88 feet, with a reserved gateway on the east side of eight feet to the back of all the allotments.
The buildings now on the several allotments will be sold with the land, and may be kept up or renewed at the option of the purchaser. The whole will be first submitted in one lot or otherwise, as purchasers may wish.
Plan on view.
Terms at sale.

Cole's-buildings, Prince and Upper Fort streets, at the corner of Argyle-street; also Osborne House, Lower Fort-street, and the row of two-storied Houses adjoining the same.
By order of the Mortgagee.
Preliminary Notice.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on an early day, to be fixed in a future advertisement,
The valuable property briefly described above, being a highly desirable investment for persons having a few thousand pounds to invest in a secure and profitable manner.
The rent-roll is very considerable and certain; the situation and character of the buildings ensure tenants at a good rental.
Terms at sale.

Postponed, in consequence of the Liverpool Races, from the 13th to 21st May.

For Positive Sale, the 21st May.
The Farm, known as Woodlands, near the town of Liverpool, containing 100 Acres, with various improvements, and an Eight-roomed Brick-built House, eight rooms, and the necessary out-buildings.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been instructed by the heir-at-law, Charles Throsby, Esq., and the trustees under the will of the late Mrs. Mary Hill, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 21st May, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, containing one hundred acres, more or less, situated in the district of Cabramatta, in the parish of St. Luke, county of Cumberland; bounded on the east by a line south, twenty-one degrees west, thirty chains, commencing at the point designed for Bourke and Menagh's south corner; on the south, by a line west, twenty-four degrees west, to the Cabramatta Creek, which is the west boundary; and thence bounding the west and north sides of the farms designed for Bourke, a road of one chain wide reserved, which said parcel of land was formerly called Holt's Farm, but is now known by the name of the Woodlands.
This farm has been much improved by fencing, culture, and the erection of buildings. The house, containing eight rooms, is built of brick, and has suitable out-buildings. A very large amount of money has been expended on the property. The present tenant, Mr. Stephen Wightman, holds on a very short tenure, and consequently pays a very low rental, viz., £60 per year.
Title clear.—Terms at sale.

Drummond House, Liverpool.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 21st of May, at 11 o'clock,
The valuable and well-known family residence in the most elevated, healthy, and cheerful part of the town of Liverpool, known as Drummond Cottage, containing ten rooms, out-house, and garden, situated about 100 yards from the Railway Station, with extensive frontage to Scott-street, near the junction of Macquarie-street, on the high road to Campbelltown.
The house is let to a respectable tenant, and about 12 acre of the garden ground, for a term, at £100 per annum.
Would do well for a boarding school, or first-rate hotel.
Terms:—25 per cent. cash deposit, 25 per cent. on completion of conveyance, and 50 per cent. by bills at one or two years, bearing interest.

A Farm of 30 Acres at Kissing Point, known as Gregory's or Newton's farm, separated by the main road from the farm long known as Payne's, or Teddy's farm.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, by order of the mortgagee, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 21st May, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable farm, containing 30 acres, having a very great frontage to the main road, and immediately opposite Payne's grant or Teddy's farm.
It has all been fenced in, nearly all cleared. Much of it has been cultivated, and an orchard planted many years since—some of the trees still remaining. Owing to the absence of the proprietor from the colony the farm has been neglected by the temporary occupants, and suffered from want of culture. Would be a good property in the hands of an industrious man.
The right to run cattle on the extensive common is of great importance to residents in this district, as it enables them to supply themselves with milk and butter; and the value of the manure obtained by yarding the cattle at night is worth all the expense attending their keep.
Title, satisfactory.
Terms at sale.

Postponed, in consequence of the Liverpool Races, from the 13th to 21st of May.

Valuable Property in the Town of Liverpool.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed by Charles Throsby, Esq., heir-at-law of the late Mrs. Mary Hill, and the trustees under her will, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on FRIDAY, May the 21st, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, containing by admeasurement one rood six perches, situated in the town of Liverpool, and in the parish of St. Luke, in the county of Cumberland, bounded on the north by Graham's allotment, being a line one hundred and ninety-eight links; on the west by Northumberland-street, being a line bearing south forty-five minutes east one hundred and forty-seven links; on the south by Moore-street, being a line bearing east fifteen minutes north two hundred links; and on the east by Graham's allotment, being a line bearing north one degree, west one hundred and forty-seven links.
Upon this valuable allotment stands a large house with many conveniences for a family, lately let for thirty shillings per week, and also a cottage, recently erected, containing four rooms, let at 17s. per week.
A very large sum of money has been expended upon this choice situation, and the whole will now be disposed of under circumstances very beneficial to purchasers.
Title satisfactory.
Terms, at sale.

Day of Sale, May 27th.

Marine Villa, with 56 Acres of Land, at Chowder Bay.
By order of the executors under the will of the late Captain Samuel Ashmore.

For Positive Sale to the highest bidder.
A Comfortable Marine Residence, delightfully situated at Chowder Bay, distant three-and-a-half miles from Blue's Point.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on the 27th May,
All that valuable estate known as Cliffeton, at Chowder Bay, situated a little to the north-east of Bradley's Head, opposite Vaucluse, comprising 56 acres of land, embracing the frontage to Chowder Bay, as shown on the plan.
Many hundreds of pounds have been expended on this property in the formation of an orchard, stocked with choice trees, vines, and shrubs, and in the erection of a stone-built cottage, containing six rooms and balcony, with spacious cellars underneath; kitchen and servant's room detached. On the beach is a cottage of two rooms, and small stone store adjacent. The improved portion, including the orchard and dwelling-house, fenced off from the rest. There is a never-failing and abundant supply of excellent water from a creek which discharges itself into the bay.
A portion of this estate comprises the high land on the North Shore, at the back of the bays, below Bradley's Head; conspicuous from every part of Sydney, commanding, from its elevated position, the most beautiful views of the harbour in every direction. It is accessible by water in twenty-five minutes from the Circular Wharf; and by land, through the village of St. Leonard's.
To be sold in one lot.
The Auctioneers deem it unnecessary to give anything like a full description of this truly valuable property, the advantages and beauties of which must be seen to be appreciated.
Cards to view may be had at the City Mart, where a plan be seen, and further particulars made known.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
By order of the Executors under the Will of the late Captain Samuel Ashmore.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY, 27th May.
That large and convenient cottage residence, with garden in front and yard in the rear, situated on the east side of Kent-street, near the entrance to the Gas Wharf, and well known as the property and residence of the late Captain Samuel Ashmore, with two or three other Cottages adjoining.
Further particulars in a future advertisement.
Terms at sale.

Russell's Arms Inn, Parramatta Station.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on FRIDAY next, 21st May, at 11 o'clock,
The well-known hotel, the Russell's Arms, at the Parramatta Railway Station, doing a first-rate trade, and let for 18 years at three pounds ten shillings per week, payable monthly.
This property is well situated for trade, and contains
6 bedrooms
1 taproom
1 rear parlour
2 sitting-rooms
1 pantry
1 dining-room
1 kitchen
1 store-room
2 stables
1 closet
1 open shed
And a yard.
After which will be sold, the general store and five cottages adjoining the Russell's Arms Inn, leased for eight years at two pounds per week, payable monthly.
Plan on view at the Mart.
Terms at sale.

In the Assignment of J. Cox and Co.
Book Debts in the above estate.

At the City Mart, FRIDAY next, 21st instant.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,
All the book debts in the assignment estate of J. Cox and Co., a list of which will be at the office of the auctioneers, for inspection, prior to day of sale.
Terms at sale.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1494704

SALES BY AUCTION.

Family Residences in Downshire-street, overlooking Darling Harbour.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 21st May, at 11 o'clock,

Four three-storied houses, in Downshire-street, Lower Fort-street, near to Mr. Piavello's new houses, each having six rooms, 12 feet by 12 feet; the kitchens fitted with Russell's stoves; water laid on; three occupied at £80 per year; the fourth just vacated by a gentleman who held it under a lease for two years, at the same rental, the others having been occupied by the present tenants for a long time, and one of them ever since their erection.

The situation of the property makes it very desirable for masters of vessels, or others interested in maritime affairs, being in the immediate vicinity of the wharves, and most of the shipping.

The views of the harbour and river make the houses pleasant, cheerful, and healthy.

Title, satisfactory.

Terms at sale.

Building Materials.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, on the premises, at the corner of Castlereagh and Market streets, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the 21st May, at half-past 2 o'clock.

The whole of the buildings at present standing at the corner of Market and Castlereagh streets, on the land having 100 feet to the former and 90 feet to the latter street.

The materials to be removed within a period to be named at the sale.

Terms, cash.

Two Small Brick Houses, on the east side of Palmer-street, between William and Stanley streets, next to Mr. Sutton's.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,

Two small brick houses, of three rooms each, on the east side of Palmer-street, next door to Mr. Sutton, the builder.

In the yard is erected a large shed for the convenience of both tenants.

Title satisfactory.
Terms at sale.

In the Assignment of Mr. Samuel Cutler.
Tools of Trade
Cedar Boards
Shingles, Benches
Tarpaulin, Glass, &c.
On the Premises now in course of erection close to the Burwood Railway Station. By order of the Trustees in the above Estate.

On FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 21st instant, at 3 o'clock.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the Trustees in the Estate of Samuel Cutler, to sell by auction, on the Premises now in course of erection near the Burwood Railway Station, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 21st instant, at 3 o'clock,

The tools of trade, cedar boards, shingles, benches, tarpaulins, glass, &c, &c.

Terms, cash.

Three small Cottages in Middle street, Chippendale, a little on the south of Bank-street.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 21st May, at 11 o'clock,

Three small cottages on the east side of Middle-street, a little south of Bank-street, erected of brick with slated roofs, each containing two rooms, separate yards, water laid on, and let at eight shillings and sixpence per week; yards well drained, and the dwellings in good order.

These premises are held under a lease for nine years from February last at a ground rent of five pounds per year on the whole, with the right to remove all improvements except the fences.

Terms at sale.

In the Assignment of Mr. Samuel Cutler.
Stock-in-trade, Office Furniture, Wheels, Axles, &c.
By order of the Trustees in the above Estate.
On FRIDAY next, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,
At Barker's Cottage, south side of the street leading to the Steam Mills in Sussex-street.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the trustees in the estate of Samuel Cutler, to sell by auction, at Barker's Cottages, south side of the road leading to the Steam Flour Mills, Sussex-street, on FRIDAY next, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,

The stock-in-trade, consisting of
Sash frames
Wheels
Axles
Timber, &c.
Bench
Office furniture, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Winter Drapery.
The Sale of the Season of Woollens, Silks, Manchester, and Fancy Goods, now landing from the Czar, Phoenician, Hoxie, and Cherokee.
To Warehousemen, Island and Melbourne Buyers, Storekeepers, Drapers, and the trade.

On THURSDAY, the 20th, and FRIDAY, 21st instant, commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,

Four shipments of winter drapery, selected for this market with care. These shipments include almost every line required by the trade.

FANCY GOODS.
Tweed robes, 16 and 18 yards
Flounced ditto, ditto ditto
Alpaca robes
Striped alpacas, 2 and 3 flounces
Fancy ditto, ditto
Rich caledonian ditto
Rich tartans
Spun ditto
Embroidered merino robes
French merinos
Double twills
Printed delaines
Ditto cashmeres
Coburgs
Alpacas
Spun d[illegible]
Worsted ditto
Union ditto
Black and coloured moreens,
COTTON AND LINEN FABRICS.
30, 33, and 36 inch grey domestics
70 and 80 inch ditto ditto
70, 80, and 90 inch Croydon sheetings
Ditto ditto ditto ditto Wigan ditto
34 and 36 inch shirtings
Ditto ditto ditto mediums
Ditto ditto ditto India twills
Horrocks' shirtings
7-8 and 5-4 fancy prints
Ditto ditto navy blues
Scotch twills
Drab and millers' moles
Furniture chintzes
Ditto dimities
Rolled shirtings
Silesias and casbans
Crinolines
Corded coats
Embroidered ditto
Cotton diapers
Huckabacks, brown and white
Bordered ditto
Fringed ditto
Nursery diapers
Dressed hollands
Rough browns
Brown damasks
Tablecloths
White counterpanes
Coloured ditto
Imperial quilts
Fancy chints ditto
Cotton ticks
Union ditto
Barnsley ditto.
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Drab driving coats
Ditto talmas
Men's Bedford cord trousers, SB, S&B
Men's black doe ditto
Ditto fancy ditto
Ditto pilot reefers
Ditto super ditto ditto
Boys' and youths' black cloth coats
Ditto ditto ditto trousers
Ditto ditto vests
Men's fancy tweed vests
Ditto shepherds' plaid ditto
Ditto black cloth ditto
Ditto ditto satin ditto
Silk velvet ditto
Blue serge shirts
Scotch twill ditto
Ditto ditto, lined back
LW pants
Ditto vests
Ditto hose and half-hose
Merino pants
Ditto vests
With the usual assortment of blankets, flannels, and furs.
Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale of 127 Trunks of Boots and Shoes, now landing from the Phoenician and Hoxie.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, Storekeepers, Drapers, and the Trade.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,

Two shipments of seasonable goods, now landing, from the Phoenician and Hoxie.

The greater portion of these shipments are heavy goods, suited to the season.

No further detailed list will be published.

Terms at sale.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Regular Sale days, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 11 o'clock.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

Remarkably handsome Brougham, and set of Plated Harness.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from Mrs. Campbell, to sell by auction, on the premises, Bligh-street, on FRIDAY, 28th May, at 11 o'clock,

A remarkably handsome brougham, built by Andrews, Southampton, suited for two horses, with a cork roof, painted chocolate colour, picked out with red, Collinge's patent axles, lined with silk damask, and spare holland covering; possessing every comfort and improvement necessary for a really first-class turn-out of this description. Also, a very fine set of silver-mounted harness.

Notice to whom it may concern.

MESSRS. LISTER and BARNETT have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, without any reserve, on the Premises, York-street, between King and Barrack streets,

5 large boxes of new and second-hand gentlemen's clothing, 1 case of ladies' bonnets and shapes, 2 doubled-barrel guns; together with a large quantity of household furniture, comprising sofas, chairs, tables, 4-post bedsteads, kitchen utensils, and a large variety of articles too numerous to mention.

Terms, cash.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, May 19th.

Freehold Allotment of Ground, in the Township of Fitzroy North.

THE MESSRS. MOORE have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THISDAY, the 19th instant, at noon,

An allotment of land described in the deed as follows: an allotment or parcel of land situate in the township of Fitzroy North, County of Saint Vincent, in the colony of New South Wales, being allotment No. 5, of section marked A, commencing in Prince-street, at the north-east corner of allotment number six, and bounded on the west by that allotment, being a line bearing south two hundred and ninety feet on the south, by a reserve lane, being a line bearing east thirty-two feet, and on the east by allotment number four.

The above will be sold without the least reserve.

Terms at sale.

Witney Blankets
Winter Slops
Men's Boots, &c.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,

12-4 Witney blankets
Pilot cloth over coats and doeskin trousers and vests
Reefing jackets, waterproof clothing, &c.
Men's military bluchers
Short Wellingtons
And a variety of sundries.
Terms, cash.

Day of Sale WEDNESDAY, 19th instant.

Thirty-five Acres of Land, at Shoalhaven.
For Unreserved Sale.

THE MESSRS. MOORE have received received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at noon,

Thirty-five acres of land, admirably adapted for agricultural or dairy pursuits, situate in the county of St. Vincent, about six miles from Wandrawandrian, five miles from Jervis Bay, and sixteen miles from Shoalhaven River. It is bordered by the Crooked Creek on one side, and the Tomarong Creek on the other. About seventeen acres are fit for cultivation. There are one hundred acres of Government land adjoining, which can be used as a run.

The Auctioneers call the particular attention of parties in the look-out for a nice piece of land to the above, as it has every requisite for farming purposes, and plenty of water on the ground, and will be sold without the least reserve.

Title, grant from the Crown.
Terms, at sale.

Freehold Property on the Parramatta River, with water frontage.

THE MESSRS. MOORE have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, without reserve, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at Noon,

Two allotments of freehold ground, situate in the township of Woolwich, opposite Cockatoo Island, each having a frontage of sixty feet to the water by a depth of four hundred and twenty-five feet, described in the deed as follows:—

All that piece and parcel of land, situate in the parish of Hunter's Hill, in the county of Cumberland, bounded on the north by the waters of Lane Cove; on the south by the Government Road; on the east by the hereditaments comprised in lot one, and the said hereditaments hereby assured contain in breadth at the south end or point thereof one hundred and twenty of assize, and in depth on the east side thereof three hundred and ninety-six feet of assize, and on the west thereof four hundred and twenty-five feet of assize, be same dimensions any of them a little more or less, and the same hereditaments are marked as lots 2 and 3 on the plan of the said village of Woolwich.

Title, unexceptionable.
Terms at sale.

Produce Sale.
WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock.

MR. W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, at his Mart, Sussex-street, THIS DAY, 19th May, at 11 o'clock,

In lots,
100 bales lucerne and oaten hay
500 bushels prime new maize, fit for shipment
200 bushels ditto, old ditto
200 bushels of oats
500 bushels of fresh bran
50 tons of fine fresh flour
About 50 tons station or ration ditto
A few tons of damaged ditto
A quantity of bags, &c., &c.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Clearing-out Sale of Colonial Hardwood Timber, Shingles, Laths, Posts and Rails, Palings and Girders, Window Sashes, Tongued and Grooved Boards, Offices, Stable.

WEDNESDAY, at 3 o'clock.

MR. W. PRITCHARD has received instructions from Mr. J. Brown to sell by auction, on the Market Wharf, THIS DAY, 19th May, at 3 o'clock,

In lots,
All his superior stock of colonial hardwood timber, consisting of about 50,000 feet of all dimensions; a large quantity of shingles, laths, posts and rails, palings and girders, window sashes, tongued and grooved boards, two weatherboard offices, four-stalled stable.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Surplus Stores and Emigrants' Fittings.
Ex Switzerland.
At Campbell's Wharf.
Day of Sale WEDNESDAY next, the 19th May, at 2 p.m.

RICHARD PEEK has received instructions to sell by public auction, THISDAY, the 19th instant, on Campbell's Wharf, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely,

Surplus stores, viz.,
24 barrels flour
10 ditto oatmeal
7 ditto peas
7 tins preserved potatoes
4½ tierces suet
20 jars limejuice
20 barrels navy bread
Bags rice
Casks molasses
Tins arrowroot
Boxes raisins
Casks pickles
Bags pepper
Barrels sugar
Jars chloride lime, zinc, &c.
Tins preserved vegetables, &c.
Ditto mustard
Lead piping
Empty bags, &c.
Emigrants' fittings, &c.
Terms, cash.

On Campbell's Wharf.
THIS DAY, Wednesday, 19th instant.

RICHARD PEEK has received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at Messrs. Campbell and Co.'s Stores, at Campbell's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON (this day), at 2 o'clock p.m.,

100 casks each 4 dozen pale ale, Lincoln Brewery Company
50 hogsheads Baird's stout.
Terms at sale.

Under Distraint for Rent.

MR. J. M. HUGHES will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, on the Premises of Mr. John Fulton, Clyde-street, Miller's Point, General household furniture and effects.

Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 19th May.

On the Premises, 280, Pitt-street, occupied by Messrs. Jones and Palmer, as Tailors, Drapers, and Outfitters.
The entire Stock of
Ready-made Clothing
Cloths
Doeskins
Vestings
Hats
Caps, &c., &c.,
And every requisite for a first-rate Tailoring and Outfitting Establishment.
Also Fixtures, Furniture, &c.
Important Notice to
Tailors
Drapers
Outfitters and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from Messrs. Jones and Palmer, to sell by auction, on the premises, 280, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 19th May, at 11 o'clock,

The entire stock in their well-known establishment, No. 280, Pitt-street, comprising
Ready-made clothing.

A large and superior assortment of the best goods, both imported and colonial-made.
Broadcloths
Doeskins
Vestings
Hats
Caps, and every requisite; also,
Shop fixtures
Fittings
Furniture, &c., &c.

The whole under positive instructions for an entirely unreserved sale.

Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 20th May.

Valuable Law Books.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on THURSDAY, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,

An invoice of very valuable Law Books, viz.—
The Jurist, 29 vols., from commencement
Park on Marine Insurance
Pulling on Joint Stock Banks
Hudson's Executor's Guide
Tamlyn on Law of Evidence
Bayley on Bills of Exchange
The Cabinet Lawyer
Atkinson on Conveyancing
Equity Draughtsman
Chitty on Contracts
Wordfen on Landlord and Tenant
Sparke's Law of Evidence
Richards' Insolvency Practice
White's Proceedings in Equity
And many others.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 20th May.

Books.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on THURSDAY, 20th May, at 11 o'clock,

A very superior assortment of beautifully bound and illustrated books, comprising two shipments.

Terms at sale.

A Comfortable Homestead, adjoining Mrs. Bobart's Property, Pennant Hills Wharf, Parramatta River.

BURGIS and BOWES will sell by auction on the ground, Pennant Hills Wharf, immediately after the sale of Mrs. Bobart's property, on MONDAY, May 24th, at 12 o'clock,

The homestead at Ermington, formerly occupied by F. Garling, Esq., close to the Wharf. The house contains nine rooms, kitchen, laundry, stables, piggery, fowl-yard, &c., and well of pure water, altogether one and a-quarter acres more or less fenced in. The orchard is stocked with fruit trees in full bearing. Also, four Cottages, two rooms each, to go with the above lot. This property has frontages to three roads, and is one of the most desirable "Homes" on the River.

Title guaranteed.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

A New Stone House, containing Four Rooms, and Fifteen Acres of Good Land adjoining Mr. Allen's Orchard, one mile from Ryde.

BURGIS and BOWES will sell by auction, on the ground, Pennant Hills Wharf, immediately after the sale of Mrs. Bobart's property, on MONDAY, May 24th, at 12 o'clock,

A Farm of fifteen acres, cleared, and all fenced in, four acres ready for the plough, and two acres cropped; on the ground is erected a new stone house containing four rooms, 12 x 14, verandah in front; shed built of slabs and shingled, 37 x 14; two waterholes never dry, outhouses, &c. The above is a rich deep soil.

Title guaranteed.
Terms, very liberal, at sale.
To be sold without reserve.

Postponed from MONDAY, May 17th, to MONDAY, May 24th.
Queen's Birthday.

Important Sale of Land and three Tenements, village of Ermington, Parramatta River, Pennant Hills Wharf. Allotments and Farms adjoining Pennant Hills Wharf, and close to the beautiful estate of J. K. Heydon, Esq., about one mile from Ryde and Kissing Point.

BURGIS and BOWES have been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Bobart to sell by auction, on the ground, on MONDAY, May 24th, at 12 o'clock, without reserve,

100 acres, more or less, of prime land, adjoining Pennant Hills Wharf, having three splendid frontages—one to the river, one to the main Pennant Hills Road, leading to the wharf, and one to the Great North Road to Parramatta, Sydney, Ryde, Kissing Point, &c., and a side line to Mrs. Thomas Marsden's land.

The property is divided into water-frontage lots, building allotments, and farms; the whole having frontages to the main roads and river. The water frontages and building allotments average half-an-acre to an acre; the farms from five to seven acres each. A large portion of the land is stumped and cleared ready for immediate cultivation. There are three tenements on the property, which will be sold with the lots they are erected on. Brick earth, stone for building purposes, timber, and pure water are in abundance on the land. The auctioneers may remark that for many years past, and up to the present time, constant applications have been made to purchase portions of this property. In consequence of the estate being under a long lease, the proprietors would not sell. That lease has now expired, this much-sought-after land is now in the market for positive and unreserved sale. The whole of this land is admirably adapted to the growth of summer fruits, oranges, lemons, and vegetables. No better guarantee of the above statement can be given than this fact—that those highly productive and profitable orchards and farms of the following gentlemen, are in the immediate neighbourhood, viz., Shepherd, Devlin, Darvall, Blaxland, Small, Payton, Spurway, Drinkwater, and Hay, Esquires. The large fruit growers of the district will now have an opportunity of purchasing a water frontage on which they can erect their own private wharfs, and at once avoid the many inconveniences they have had to put up with in the shipment of fruit and general produce from the old wharf. The auctioneers can with confidence call upon the public to inspect the land; the property will speak for itself. Very few estates possessing so many advantages have ever been offered to public competition with water and land carriage, three main frontages, excellent and healthy situations, brick earth, stone, timber, and water, soil deep and rich, and about one mile from Ryde. What more can be desired? Title, grant from the Crown. Terms, very liberal, at sale. Large plan and lithographs on view at the Rooms of the auctioneers, 284, George-street.

A substantial lunch provided. The steamers call three time daily at Pennant Hill Wharf. Parties attending the sale can leave Sydney and Parramatta by 9 o'clock a.m. boat and return in the evening.

N.B.—Intending purchasers of the above property are particularly requested to be prepared to pay their deposits on the fall of the hammer.

Unreserved Sale.
Gallego Flour.
Ex Izaak Walton.
The finest sample in the market.
Important to Millers, Bakers, and others.
Day of Sale, THIS DAY, the 19th.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on the above date, at 12 o'clock,

300 barrels of the finest Gallego flour.
Without the least reserve.
Terms at sale.

Saddlery
Harness, &c.
To Saddlers and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,

An invoice of saddlery, ex B. F. Hoxie—
Ladies' all-over hogskin side saddles, embroidered safes and pockets
Ditto ditto, plain flaps
Gents' all-over hogskin full shafted roll cantle riding saddles, with metal rings and D's
Ditto ditto, plain flaps
Stockmen's ditto ditto
Leading carriage harness
Gig harness
Pony ditto
Snaffle and Weymouth bridles
Gig and jockey whips
Drovers' and waggoners' ditto
Backbands and traces
Bullock chains, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Important Unreserved Sale of James Davies and Son's Boots and Shoes.
Ex Phoenician.
Day of Sale, TUESDAY, the 25th.

FRITH and PAYTEN are favoured with instructions from Messrs. Lamb, Parbury, and Co., to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on the above date, without reserve,

107 trunks and packages of boots and shoes, from the above house, being a most superior and seasonable assortment.

Particulars in a future issue.

Bright Drawing-Room Grates
Black Dining-Room ditto
Fenders and Fire Irons

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,

6 bright drawing-room grates
6 black dining-room ditto
Electro bronze fenders
Polished steel fire irons.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.

Fishing Tackle
Brooches, Lockets
Electro-plated Services.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at the Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Fishing reels
Assorted fishhooks on gut, Nos. 1 to 4
Treble gut and salmon hooks
Assorted gimp hooks
Double wire Limerick hooks
200 yards gimp
Plated brooches, assorted
Ditto lockets ditto
Bullet moulds
Pistols assorted
Electro-plated tea and coffee services.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.

To Ironmongers and Country Storekeepers.
Simmons' Picks
Ditto Handles.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at the Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

25 cases Simmons' American picks, each 2 dozen
4 cases handles, each 10 dozen.
Terms, cash.

Platedware, Opera Glasses
English and Geneva Lunette Watch Glasses, &c.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Mart, 262, George-street, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Pairs of jet braces, sets of gold-plated studs
Opera glasses, electro-plated egg frames, 4 cups
Electro-plated egg frame and toast racks, combined
English and Geneva lunettes, patent and common Glasses, assorted sizes, in grosses.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 21st May.

Damaged Jewellers' Glass Show Glasses.
On account of whom it may concern.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at the Mart, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,

Ex Asterion, damaged by sea water.
S over EN in triangle over 415 and 416.
6 sets, each 6 jewellers' glass show cases, assorted sizes.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 21st May.

To Ironmongers, Dealers, and others.
3 Cases Damaged Iron Bedsteads.
On account of whom it may concern.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Mart, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,

Ex Asterion.
Cross, S C H L outside, No. 1035, containing
2 French canopy iron bedsteads, 6 feet 6 inches by 3 feet
2 ditto ditto, 6 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches
1 iron chair bedstead, 6 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 6 inches
1 ditto child's cot, 4 feet by 2 feet 4 inches.
No. 1036, containing
1 canopy iron bedstead, half-tester, 6 feet 6 inches by 4 feet
1 ditto ditto, 6 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches
2 half-testers, 6 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches
1 iron child's cot, 4 feet 2 feet.
No. 1038, containing
2 solid iron four-post bedsteads, 6 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches
1 handsome ditto ditto, patent tube pillars, &c.
1 French canopy, patent tube pillars, taper, 6 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches.

WOOLLER'S NEW HORSE REPOSITORY, Pitt-street.—Horses and Carts, Gigs, Carriages, Harness, &c., sold by auction every day. No charge for entering a horse, &c, for sale. Gigs, carriages, spring carts, for sale.—A dry shed to store them, gratis.
SAMUEL WOOLLER, Horse Auctioneer.

TO-MORROW, Thursday, May 20, 1858.

AUCTION SALE of Eastern Produce. Just landed, in first-rate condition, ex Chance, viz.:—

Siam, Cochin China, Java sugars, dates, rattans, Patna rice, Penang rum, on Moore's Wharf, Miller's Point, by JOHN G. COHEN.

The trade are requested to be on the Wharf punctually at the above hour.

No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Irish Moss.
To Druggists and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, May 19th, at 11 o'clock precisely,

5 bales Irish moss, H. Hayes
Terms at sale.

Berger's Celebrated Rice Starch.
In small convenient packages, viz., 1-lb., ½-lb., ¼-lb.

To Chemists, Storekeepers, Grocers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY next, 21st May, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,

An invoice of Messrs. Berger and Co.'s very superior rice starch, now landing, ex B. F. Hoxie.
H B.
1-40—40 boxes Berger and Co.'s rice starch, containing each 56 lbs. nett
41-60—20 boxes ditto ditto, white, ditto
61-72—12 boxes ditto ditto, blue, containing each 28 lbs. nett, in 1-lb. packages
73-80 – 8 boxes ditto ditto, ditto ditto, in ½-lb. packages
85-88— 8 boxes ditto ditto, ditto ditto, in ¼-lb. packages
89-92— 4 boxes ditto ditto, white, ditto ditto, in 1-lb. packets
93-6— 4 boxes ditto ditto, ditto ditto, in ½-lb. packets
97-100— 4 boxes ditto ditto, ditto ditto, in ¼-lb. packets.
For positive sale.
Terms at sale.

Bull and Co.'s Oilmen's Stores.

Pickles, pints and quarts
Bottled Fruits (red)
Salad Oil, half-pints, pints, and quarts
Sauces, half-pints and pints
Jams and Jellies, 1-lb. and 2-lb. jars
Salmon, 1-lb. and 2-lb. tins
Lobsters, ditto; &c., &c.
Just landed, in excellent order, ex Czar.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY next, May 21, at 11 o'clock precisely,

150 packages Bull and Co.'s oilmen's stores, now landing, ex Czar.

Terms at sale.

Highly Important Sale of Drugs, &c.
From the celebrated House of Messrs. Bales, Brothers, and Co., of London.
To Chemists, Druggists, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, May 19, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,

An invoice of Drugs, just landed, ex Asterion, comprising an excellent assortment, viz.:—
Calcis., chlor., ammon. carb.
[illegible] soda tart.
Caryoph. arom. rad. zingib jam opt.
Cirta preparad, rad. inola opt.
Gum guaracis opt., gum cambogia
Ditto benzoum opt., pu. cretoe Gall
Sponge turc., lapis calam.
Cera alba., acid oxalic, gum camphor
Pu. carbo. ligni., plumbi acetas
Lint, magnesia, senna, aloes, cinnamon
Alum, myrrh, croton oil, ambergris
Musch, oil of almonds, quinine
Oil of roses, gentian, liq. ammonia
Oil of anthem, hyd. sublimat.
Acid acet. fo, ext. opii, P. L., ext. jalap
Chloroform, strychnia, Xtals, sulphur of zinc
Sal acetos, potass, bi carb. zinci oxyd. pu
Pip cayenne opt., gum kino, ext. rihi, P.L.
Cocili, creosote, bellodon, nitric acid
Opium, castor, cod liver oils, in half-pints and pints, and basket salad oil
Muriat. acid, antim. ditto, tincture of cinchon
Ext. colocynth co., tinc. cascarilla, pu cubella
Tinc. camphor, tinc. opium
Essences: Bergamot, caryoph, origin, al juniper, strawberry, cherry, raspberry, musk, pine apple, violets, otto of roses, al mith, millefleur, Jessamine, lily of the valley, Jockey Club and Victoria and Albert bouquet, &c.

Also, a great variety of drugs, &c., too numerous to particularise in space of an advertisement.

The attention of the trade is particularly desired to this important sale, and attendance punctually at the hour to enable the auctioneer to get through the numerous lots.

Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale of Eastern Produce.
Principal Portion of the Cargo ex Chance, from Singapore.

At Moore's Wharf, on THURSDAY NEXT, May 20th, 1858,
Comprising
3419 Bags Sugar
1069 Bags Rice
192 Bags Dates
2850 Bundles Rattans
96 Hogsheads Rum.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at Moore's Wharf, on THURSDAY next, May 20th, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The following principal portion of the cargo ex Chance, comprising
W—163 bags Siam sugar, snowdrops
G—126 ditto ditto bright counter
W over 2— 5 ditto ditto fine grain counter
K— 97 ditto ditto bright ditto
T—394 ditto Cochin China ditto
F—281 ditto ditto ditto ditto
Q—330 ditto ditto ditto ditto
B—113 ditto ditto ditto ditto
MR conjoined—301 ditto ditto ditto, good counter
S—693 ditto ditto ditto, dark grain
A—145 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
J—216 ditto Java, fine grain counter
C over L—555 ditto Cochin China, dark grain

3419 bags.
D—192 bags dates
R—430 bags rice, invoiced Patna
J over C—488 ditto ditto, ditto ditto
S— 95 ditto ditto, ditto ditto
B over A— 55 ditto ditto, ditto ditto

1069 bags rice.
44 hogsheads Penang rum
R over KE and Co. } 23 ditto rum
SA— 11 puncheons rum
BK— 11 ditto ditto
T— 7 ditto ditto

96 hogsheads.
Also, 2850 rattans.

The above cargo will be positively sold. The white sugars are well worth the attention of the trade.

The whole of the quantities will be shown as each lot is sold.

Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes—Winter Goods.
Davies and Sons' Manufacture.
Being without exception the choicest lot that has been imported for some time.
Now landing, ex Cherokee.

To Storekeepers, Shippers, Boot and Shoe Buyers, Merchants, and others.
For positive Unreserved Sale.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co. to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, May 26th, 1858, at 11 o'clock prompt,

111 packages of the above noted manufacturers' boots and shoes, comprising a superior assortment, all of which are well adapted for the coming season.

Further particulars will be given as early as possible.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On FRIDAY, 21st May, at the Rooms, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, at 11 o'clock,

The clipper colonial-built ketch LYDIA, 47 tons burthen, with a very light draught of water, will be positively sold.

Inventory at the Rooms, and she can be inspected on application at Mr. Blaxland's, Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

R. P. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

City Property.
Two substantially built Shops, with Dwelling Houses, situated in Liverpool-street, a few feet from its junction with the south-east corner of Sussex-street, now occupied by Messrs. Walker and Prentice for £195 per annum.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, on FRIDAY, 21st May, at 11 o'clock,

Those two lately erected shops and dwelling houses, situated on the south side of Liverpool-street, having a frontage of 35 feet to that street, a little above Cook's steam saw-mills, and a few feet from the corner of Sussex-street.

They are built of brick, on stone foundations, and contain each, shop, parlour, and a kitchen, with a large room above, which could be subdivided; yard, with side entrance at the rear; water laid on.

These shops are now let to respectable tenants, at a lately reduced rental of £3 15s. per week, and from their position will always secure tenants at the highest current rates.

They are strongly built, with slated roofs, and in point of style and finish will bear inspection.

Those in search of a paying city investment are invited to inspect this property.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

To be sold by auction, THIS DAY, punctually at noon, (under distress for rent), on the Premises, No. 14, Surry-street, next door to Upper William-street, Woolloomooloo,

Soda Water Machine, Horse and Spring Cart, and a quantity of Household Furniture.

H. H. NEWMAN will sell, without reserve, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,

The above articles, for cash, to satisfy the landlord's claim.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE RACES.

RICHMOND RIVER.

Those valuable Stations known as TUNSTALL and ROSEHILL, together with about 3000 HEAD of CATTLE.

TERMS—25 per cent. cash deposit; Residue, 6, 12, and 18 months' credit.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from John Goodfellow, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 25th May,

Those choice cattle properties, TUNSTALL and ROSEHILL, the former situate on the south bank and the latter on the north bank of the Richmond River, the two head stations being about two miles apart.

They are distant about 14 miles from the post town of Cassino, and adjoin the famous Stations of Mr. Clark Irving, and Messrs. Atkinson and Mackellar.

Together they are ESTIMATED TO GRAZE 4500 CATTLE, and they are known as really good fattening runs.

The IMPROVEMENTS upon TUNSTALL comprise
A residence of nine rooms
A boiling-down establishment, fitted up, capable boiling about 70 head per week
Stock-yard, huts, &c.

Upon ROSEHILL there is also a residence of 5 rooms, together with kitchen, &c., huts, stock-yard, &c.

With the above runs will be sold 3000 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less.

*** Stores, implements, 7 stock horses, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

The especial attention of parties in search of an investment in pastoral property is called to this sale, as both stock and stations can be recommended.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Horns, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 21st May, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Bales wool
Casks tallow
Sheepskins
Hides, &c.
Terms, cash.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE RACES

DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON.

5792 SHEEP, more or less, with those magnificent Stations known as
BUCKINBAH,
CURRA CREEK, and TIMNIE.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, May 25th,

The following first-class sheep, as per last return:—
1526 maiden ewes, more or less
935 wether hoggetts, ditto
823 ewe ditto, ditto
781 wether lambs, ditto
791 ewe ditto, ditto
878 mixed ages and sexes, ditto
56 rams, ditto.

5792 more or less

These sheep are warranted sound, and the quality of the wool may be inferred from the high prices the brand has always realised, last season's clip having sold by auction in Sydney for 2s. 2d. per lb. They are nearly all young sheep, and are very well-bred, the greatest care having been had to the infusion of new blood from flocks of established celebrity. With the sheep will be sold those well-known favourite stations BUCKINBAH, CURRA CREEK, and TIMNIE, situated in the district of Wellington, and estimated to carry 16,000 sheep.

They consist of open box country and plains, considered the finest in the district, and occupy a frontage of ten miles to the little river, being further watered by several creeks.

THE HEAD STATION is about equi-distant from the post towns of Wellington and Molong—say about thirty miles.

THE IMPROVEMENTS upon it comprise—
A superintendent's cottage, with store, kitchen, &c.
An overseer's cottage and two huts for labourers
Wool-shed, stockyard, garden, small cultivation paddock, in fact everything necessary for the full working of the property.

Besides the head station there are 8 out-stations, with huts and yards, and room for more.

*** Stores, horses, drays, carts, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE RACES.

1000 COWS FROM THE M'INTYRE HERD.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 25th May,

1000 COWS, from the celebrated M'Intyre herd, deliverable at Byron.

Terms at sale.

Preliminary Advertisement.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE,
Together with
THE PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,
And the SHOP ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE THEATRE.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to submit for unreserved sale, by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 9th June, at 11 o'clock,

THE ABOVE SPLENDID PILE OF BUILDINGS.

Full particulars of this magnificent property will be published in a few days. In the meantime, MORT and CO. would solicit the attention of capitalists to the sale.

The Prince of Wales is, with one exception, the largest theatre in the Australian colonies, and, since its erection, has almost invariably been selected as the only building in Sydney affording sufficient accommodation for our great political or other large meetings, our public entertainments, balls, dinners, concerts, &c. With judicious management the owner could, beyond doubt, reap a splendid income from it.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE RACES.

DARLING DOWNS.

HAMILTON STATION, WITHOUT STOCK.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 25th May,

The station of HAMILTON, on the Condamine River in the district of DARLING DOWNS.

This compact little station is in the immediate neighbourhood of the celebrated stations of CLIFTON and ELLANGOWAN, which renders further comment unnecessary.

Terms, cash.

CROWN LANDS' SALE.—At eleven o'clock, THIS DAY, the nineteenth of MAY, the following Country, Suburban, and Town Lots of Land will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Land Sales' Room, Colonial Treasury, Macquarie-street, Sydney, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. (Deposit, 10 per cent.) The deed fee on the undermentioned lots will be charged according to the following scale:—Not exceeding 50 acres, £1; above 50 and not exceeding 300 acres, £1 5s.; above 300 and not exceeding 640 acres, £1 10s; from 640 acres upwards, £2.

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

No. of Lot.	Place.	Allotment.	Section.	Area. A.	R.	P.	Upset price per acre.
No.	COUNTRY LOTS.	No.	No.				
1	On the eastern shores of Port Hacking, adjoining G. W. Newcomb's 30 acres	...	...	25	0	0	£1
2		...	...	28	0	0	1
3		...	...	35	0	0	1
4		...	...	38	0	0	1
5		...	...	39	3	5	1
6		...	...	17	0	0	1
7		...	...	44	0	0	1
8		...	...	36	0	0	1
9	On and near George's River, adjoining the south boundary of G. Garnock's 640 acres, and lying to the west of Dr. Moffitt's 100 acres	...	...	126	0	0	1
10		...	...	40	2	16	1
	SUBURBAN LOTS.						
11	At Lane Cove	...	...	15	0	0	50s.
12	Ditto	...	...	10	0	0	50s.
13	Ditto	...	...	12	2	16	50s.
14	Ditto	...	...	14	1	0	50s.
15	Ditto	...	...	10	2	0	50s.
16	Ditto	...	...	10	3	0	50s.
17	Ditto	...	...	8	2	0	50s.
18	Ditto	...	...	8	1	32	50s.
19	Ditto	...	...	9	1	17	50s.
20	Village of Balgowlah	6	...	5	1	22	50s.
21	Ditto	7	...	5	2	33	50s.
22	Ditto	36	...	5	1	24	50s.
23	Ditto	46	...	5	1	24	50s.
	TOWN LOTS.						
24	Town of Parramatta (North)	4	14	1	0	11½	£30
25	Ditto	8	22	0	1	19	30
26	Ditto	9	22	0	1	14	30
27	Ditto	10	22	0	1	21	30
28	Ditto	11	22	0	0	38½	30
29	Ditto	12	22	0	0	38½	30
30	Ditto	13	22	0	0	38½	30
31	Ditto	73	29	0	1	11¼	30
32	Ditto	2	40	0	1	8	30
33	Ditto	3	40	0	1	7	30
34	Ditto	4	40	0	1	7	30
35	Ditto	5	40	0	1	7½	30
36	Town of Parramatta (South)	10	31	0	0	32	50
37	Ditto	11	31	0	0	32	50
38	Ditto	2	33	0	0	32	50
39	Ditto	3	33	0	0	32	50
40	Ditto	2	36	0	2	6	50
41	Ditto	3	36	0	2	18	50
42	Town of St. Leonard's	6	21	0	2	0	50

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Colonial Treasurer.

Campbelltown.
Day of Sale, FRIDAY, May 21.

Highly Important Sale of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, and Farming Implements.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions from Edward Moore, Esq., Raby, five miles from Campbelltown, to sell by public auction, at Raby, on FRIDAY, May 21, without the slightest reserve,

200 head of choice cattle, consisting of fat bullocks and cows, milking cows, springing cows, and heifers; 300 head of fat sheep, 900 head of store sheep, 30 head of horses, several pigs, farming implements, and a variety of other articles.

Terms at sale.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.
A luncheon will be provided.

Campbelltown.
Day of Sale, THURSDAY, May 27.

Positive and unreserved Sale of 200 Head of Cattle, consisting of Fat Bullocks and Cows, Springing Heifers, Bullocks fit for the yoke, and Fifteen Head of Horses.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions from James Bell, Esq., Bellfield, to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, May 27th, in the Railway Yards, opposite Mr. M. Byrnes' Inn, Campbelltown,

200 head of choice cattle, classed as follows: 50 head of springing heifers, 70 head of fat bullocks and cows, and 80 head of bullocks fit for the yoke.

The whole will be sold without the slightest reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, 15 head of horses, broken and unbroken to harness.

Terms at sale.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

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PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

GOULBURN, May 14.

The *Chronicle* reports that business generally during the week has been dull. Produce has come in slowly, the arrivals being confined to a few parcels of bacon, butter, and cheese. For good salt butter there is a brisk demand, with a very inadequate supply. Almost any quantity arriving just now would meet with immediate sale at full prices. Good bacon is also in demand; and the same may be said of cheese. The late change in the weather has settled the wheat and flour market; prices may be expected to rule steady for some time to come, at £16 per ton for fine flour, and £15 for seconds; and for wheat from 4s 6d to 5s. The latter figure may be freely obtained for good samples. In bran there has been an advance of 6d per bushel, the price now quoted being 1s. Owing to the scarcity of carriage, our country friends must be prepared to hear shortly of a rise in sugar, salt, and heavy goods generally. Rates of carriage from Sydney to Goulburn are at present £12 to £13 per ton.

Mr. H. Greig reports having sold during the week, at the Australian Sale Yards, 9 head of horses, at prices from £17 to £20; horse, cart, and harness, £41 10s; cart, £13 10s; horse drays, £16 to £14 14s; 20 head store pigs, at 10s 6d each. The horse sales have been but thinly attended, and very few horses have been offered, the rain no doubt having given the settlers something to do with the plough. For General Merchandise the following prices have been obtained:—Congou, £7 to £7 5s; hysonskin, £5 to £5 10s; sugar, 4½d to 5½d per lb.; currants, 9½d per lb.; raisins, 11½d per lb.; tobacco, by the quarter-tierce, 3s 3d per lb.; sperm candles, 14½d to 17½d per lb.; ale and porter, pints, 10s 3d per dozen; quarts, 14s to 16s per dozen; tarpaulins, 70s to 100s each; men's trousers, 70s to 180s per dozen; boys' ditto, 45s to 72s per dozen; coats, 10s to 40s each; bedsteads, £5 each; tables at 70s; chairs, 10s each; sofas at 40s each; safes at 65s each; and a quantity of other store goods at fair rates.

ALBURY, May 11.

The Mills.—Fanny Ceres Mills: Fine flour, £26 per ton; seconds, £24 ditto; pollard and bran, 3s per bushel. Wheat bought at 8s and 9s per bushel. Albury Mills: Fine flour, £26 per ton seconds, £24 ditto; pollard and bran, 3s per bushel. Wheat bought at 8s and 9s per bushel.

BATHURST, May 15.

Messrs. Tress and Croaker say, in their weekly trade and produce circular—The unusual depression under which we have for same time past been labouring, has been floated off by the recent rains, and a greater buoyancy manifests itself in every branch of trade. Enquiries for live stock are being made again, and speculators are awakening from their lethargy; we do not, however, apprehend an advance of rates for some time to come. Agricultural produce has met with a slight decline, and grain has fallen from 7 to 10 per cent. since last report. The accounts from the various diggings are satisfactory, disappointment, of course has not become obsolete, but, generally speaking, the condition of the miners is decidedly better than it has hitherto been. We quote this week:—Mixed sheep, from 12 months to 5 years, 6s 6d to 8s; fat sheep, in small lots, 11s to 13s; store cattle, from 2 to 7, good, 45s to 47s; working bullocks, handy, £5 10s to £6 10s; horses, good draught, £25 to £30; ditto, unbroken, no sale; good saddle horses, £15 to £20; wheat, good samples, 7s 6d to 8s per bushel; flour, 26s per 100 lbs.; seconds, 24s per 100 lbs.; bran, 10s per 100 lbs, scarce; pollard, 12s ditto, scarce; maize, 10s to 11s per bushel; oats, 9s to 10s ditto; barley, 7s to 8s ditto; bacon, 7d to 9d; cheese, 7½d to 8d; salt butter, good, 1s 9d to 2s scarce; potatoes, 12s to 14s per cwt.; hay, £10 to £11 per ton.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Tuesday Evening.

A Sale of Crown Lands will be held to-morrow (this day), at eleven o'clock, at the Land Sales' Room, Colonial Treasury. The sale will comprise country, suburban, and town lots, at Port Hacking, Lane Cove, and Parramatta.

The Australian Joint Stock Bank has taken premises at Braidwood, and arrangements are making to commence the business of a branch bank immediately.

The following is an abstract of the cargoes of the undermentioned vessels, which sailed from London for Sydney during the month of February:

Bride, 562 tons: Plain cotton, £270; coloured ditto, £100; printed ditto, £145; worsted and stuffs, £234; linen, £776; French ribbons, two cases millinery, £386; hosiery, £90; haberdashery, £1097; stays, £205; apparel, £925; toilet and table covers, £185; felt hats and caps, £351; wrought leather, £160; waterproof goods, £50; saddlery, £450; books, £502; paper, 155 cwt.; stationery, £121; upholstery, £30; brushware, £175; toys, £143; pianos, £770; foreign clocks and watches, 2 cases; general hardware, £419; bar and rod iron, 5 tons 16 cwt.; pig iron, 60 tons; galvanised iron, 5 tons; sheet lead, 14 tons 10 cwt.; pipe lead, 10 tons; shot, 10 cwt.; copper, 20 tons 11 cwt.; tinplates, £390; nails, 10 tons; steel, 10 cwt.; flint glass, £84; window glass, £200; earthenware, £60; small twine, £34; woolpacks, £130; bushel and gunny bags, £137; agricultural implements, £120; machinery, £10; tobacco, 19,882 lbs.; brandy, 665 gallons; rum, 5887 gallons; geneva, 5094 gallons; perfumed spirits, 10 gallons; beer in bulk, 449 barrels; beer, in glass, 44 barrels; cheese, 24 cwt.; bacon and hams, 40 cwt.; assorted oilmen's stores, £404; sardines, 27 cwt.; groceries, £46; arrowroot, 9 cwt.; pearl barley, 1' cwt.; oatmeal, 2 cwt.; foreign candles, 186 cwt.; soap, 2 cwt.; perfumery, 2 cases; almonds, 1 cwt.; figs, 16 cwt.; carraway, 10 cwt.; ginger, 14 cwt.; apothecary ware, £460; lucifers, 2 cases. Total declared value of cargo, £16,170.

Meggie, 485 tons: Printed cottons, £105; woollens, £2145; worsteds and stuffs, £93; silks and velvets, £90; foreign silks, 1 case; millinery, £659; stays, £83; apparel, £1630; straw hats, £256; silk and felt hats and caps, £286; foreign straw hats, &c., 5 cases; wrought leather, £6075; floor cloth, £307; table baize, £300; paper, 126, cwt.; stationery, £1111; paperhangings, £299; upholstery, £439; brushware, £137; plated and papier mache goods, £123; toys, £378; pianos, £40; foreign goo's not described, 6 cases; cutlery, £1043; spades, £.; camp ovens, £44; general hardware, £1490; bar and rod iron, 35 tons 1 cwt.; sheet lead, 45 tons 6 cwt.; copper, 5 tons 3 cwt.; tin plates, £600; linseed oil, 4106 gallons; rape oil, 2000 gallons; sperm oil, 25 gallons; turpentine, 1000 gallons; paints, £70; flint glass, £418; foreign window glass, £300; earthenware, £536; ship cordage, £50; small twine, £28; woolpacks, £115; bushel and gunny bags, £672; canvas, £44; machinery, £14; brandy, 566 gallons; rum, 2161 gallons; geneva, 1824 gallons; British case gin, 56 gallons; British spirits, 696 gallons; cider, 126 gallons; perfumed spirits, 62 gallons; white wine, 5184 gallons; beer in bulk, 277 barrels; beer in glass, 86 barrels; cheese, 30 cwt.; bacon and hams, 61 cwt.; foreign salad oil, 162 gallons; groceries, £20; starch, £70; perfumery, £20; raisins, 191 cwt.; figs, 45 cwt.; apothecary ware, £80. Total declared value of cargo, £26,332.

Centurion, 629 tons: Plain cottons, £5608; coloured ditto, £612; printed ditto, £3606; woollens, £56; worsted stuffs, £2428; linen, £1504; cotton and woollens, £719; silk and velvets, £561; foreign silks, 1 case; French ribbons, 1 case; millinery, £415; French ditto and flowers, 15 cases; haberdashery, £2324; French gloves, 8 cases; stays, £174; French stays, 1 case; apparel, £3534; carpets and rugs, £733; bed covers and counterpanes, £150; foreign straw hats, 6 cases; silk and felt hats and caps, £952; wrought leather, £2903; saddlery, £849; books, £120; paper, 129 cwt.; stationery, £71; upholstery, £88; brushware, £279; plated and papier mache goods, £136; foreign clocks and watches, 1 case foreign goods, not described; 5 cases tools, £44; cutlery, £18; saws, £19; spades, £2; hollowware, £7; general hardware, £939; galvanized iron, 5 tons 2 cwt.; sheet lead, 5 tons; copper, 11 tons 1 cwt.; tin plates, £340; nails, 7 tons 11 cwt.; zinc, 4 tons 18 cwt.; linseed oil, 250 gallons; turpentine, 25 gallons; paints, £38; glue, 8 cwt; window glass, £67; small twine, £25; woolpacks, £339; bushel and gunny bags, £200; Geneva, 870 gallons; British case gin, 244 gallons; red wine, 659 gallons; white wine, 489 gallons; beer, in bulk, 585 barrels; beer, in glass, 27 barrels; cheese, 20 cwt.; bacon and hams, 64 cwt.; assorted oilmen's stores, £205; sardines, 7 cwt.; foreign salad oil, 150 gallons; mustards, £81; starch, £80; blue, £159; patent groats, 9 cwt; soda, 5 tons; foreign candles, £111; soap, 5 cwt., perfumery, £270; raisins, 220 cwt.; currants, 80 cwt.; almonds, 2 cwt.; French plums, 15 cwt.; figs, 66 cwt; liquorice juice, 2 cwt.; apothecary ware, £325; vestas, 1 case. Total declared value of cargo, £36,472.

Lizzie Oakford, 1131 tons: plain cottons, £2795; printed ditto, £236; coloured ditto, £575; woollens, £1157; worsteds and stuffs, £472; flannels, £911; linen, £1611; cotton and woollens, £939; silk and velvets, £51; foreign silks, 4 cases; French ribbons, 1 case; millinery, £134; French ditto and flowers, 2 cases; haberdashery, £573; French gloves, 1 case; umbrellas, £8; cotton and linen shirts, £139; apparel, £3263; blankets, £1595; silk and felt hats and caps, £412; wrought leather, £270; saddlery, £693; floorcloth, £150; books, £216; paper, 156 cwt.; stationery, £902; paperhangings, £650; upholstery, £150; iron bedsteads, £24; tinware, £500; brushware, £286; plated and papier mache goods, £160; toys, £120; pianos, £550; foreign goods, not described, 2 cases; corks, 336 lbs.; tools, £100; cutlery, £70; saws, £30; spades, £36; general hardware, £2297; hoop iron, 10 tons 8 cwt.; pig iron, 186 tons; galvanized iron, 27 tons 9 cwt.; sheet lead, 45 tons; copper, 2 tons 7 cwt.; nails, 1 ton 19 cwt.; wire, 6 tons; linseed oil, 60 gallons; rape oil, 200 gallons; paints, £356; flint glass, £88; foreign ditto, £15; window glass, £150; earthenware, £208; woolpacks, £220; bushel and gunny bags, £1312; canvas, £90; sawn boards, 96 loads; blacking, 64 barrels; brandy, 2383 gallons; rum, 7933 gallons; geneva, 11,456 gallons; British case gin, 334 gallons; beer in bulk, 734 barrels; beer in glass, 180 barrels; provisions, £10; oats, 562 quarters; malt, 400 quarters; hops, 127 cwt.; bacon and hams, 3 cwt.; salt fish, £64; assorted oilmen's stores, £205; sardines, 110 cwt.; vinegar, 2500 gallons; foreign salad oil, 140 gallons; groceries, £70; mustard, £34; starch, £120; blue, £80; arrowroot, 17 cwt.; soda, 2 tons; sulphuric acids, 46 carboys; soap, 51 cwt.; perfumery, £261; almonds, 2 cwt.; apothecary ware, £484; cement, 400 barrels; coals, 25 tons; lucifers, 5 cases. Total declared value of cargo, £37,663.

The following is from Messrs. Peele, Hubbell, and Co.'s Circular of the 23rd March:—

Immediately after the departure of the last mail, 5 dollars per picul was freely bid for current hemp, and at this rate most of the arrivals since the 8th have been settled, although some parcels have gone into store and are held for higher prices. Within a day or two past we hear of several small parcels having been taken at 5½ dollars per picul, and for some 5000 piculs ... just in, 5½ dollars per picul has ... paid, which is equal to 5½ dollars for current, and although, as yet, but a small quantity has been settled at over 5 dollars, we think an advance of 2 reals per picul on this price will be established for the next arrivals.

The quantity coming in from the provinces is full, and amounts thus far, this month, to 37,893 piculs, against 37,707 piculs during same period in 1857.

In sugars, but very little has been done, but dealers are much firmer and ask a considerable advance on prices of a month ago. The only transaction in clayed kinds is a sale of 200 tons of current, at 3⅛ dollars per picul; and dealers now refuse to sell more at this price. The arrivals of province sugar have been small, but an advance has been established. We quote Zebu, 3 4-8 dollars; Taal, 3 dollars; and Pangasinan, 4½ dollars per picul.

Rice has declined considerably, owing to large arrivals from the provinces, and the last sales of Ylocos and Pangasinan were made at 21 reals per cavan in the river.

Coffee is coming in freely and is taken at 12 dollars and 12½ dollars per picul. Some 400 piculs Java coffee was sold at auction at 9½ dol... per picul, in bond.

Exchange.—But few bills selling for this opportunity at 4·0½ and 4·1, for first class 6 months' bills. On Hongkong and Amoy, no transactions.

Silver dollars are worth 12 to 12½ per cent. premium.

Freights.—The Galeatea loads hemp for New York, at 11¼ dollars, for 4 bales. The Pride of the Ocean was fixed for London at £3 for wet sugars, £2 17s. 6d. for current, and £5 10s. for 20 cwt. hemp. The Palatine is laid on for Liverpool at £3 10s. for unclayed sugars, £2 17s. 6d. for current, and £5 10s. for 20 cwt. hemp.

THE POST OFFICE DESIGNS.

The *Melbourne Herald*, of the 7th instant, mentions that on the previous afternoon the announcement of the successful competitors for the premiums offered for post-office designs and plans took place in the new board-room of the Land and Works Department. Mr. Duffy occupied the chair; and there were also present Messrs. O'Shanassy, D. Moore, Ebden, Greeves, Chapman, Lygar, Stephenson, and Captain Pasley.

Mr. Balmain, Secretary to the Board of Land and Works, at the request of the chairman, read the following report, by the royal commission, relative to the post-office designs:—

Melbourne, 9th April, 1858.

To his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, &c.

We, the commissioners appointed to inquire and report upon the best mode of providing offices for the civil service of the colony, and the most eligible sites for any new buildings that may be necessary for such purpose, have the honour to present the following second progress report.

The necessity for new and increased post-office accommodation for Melbourne having been submitted for our consideration, we came to the conclusion that the magnitude of the building required, and its importance as a national edifice, rendered it advisable that competitive designs should be publicly invited, in accordance with certain conditions (as per copy appended), with the offer of prizes for the best "Architectural designs" and plans of "arrangement."

After due publicity by advertisement to the architects of this and the neighbouring colonies, we had the satisfaction of finding that the steps taken resulted in sixty-five designs being received under sixty different mottoes. These have been arranged for inspection in the delivery-room of the old post-office. Having carefully examined the designs, we have the honour to recommend that premiums be awarded as follow:—For the best architectural design, £300, No. 50, motto—"*Pro bono publico*;" for the second best architectural design, £200, No. 22, motto—"Utilitas;" for the third best architectural design, £100, No. 57—Si je puis 1001. For the best plan of arrangement, £300, to No. 56, motto—"Hurry;" for the second best plan of arrangement, £200, No. 22, motto—"Utilitas;" for the third best plan of arrangement, £100, to No. 14, motto—Certe cito que.

Some of the other plans which, as architectural designs, possess great merit, are unsuitable for the purpose in view; and others, from failure of compliance with the regulations, are precluded from competition.

With regard to the site for the new building, we are of opinion that the ground reserved for post office purposes, at the corner of Bourke and Elizabeth streets, from its central position, is the most eligible.

(Signed) David Moore, C. Gavan Duffy, C. H. Ebden, A. F. A. Greeves, Henry Miller, C. Pasley, William M. Bell.

Melbourne, 26th April, 1858.
Executive Council Chambers.

"His Excellency in Council directs the adoption of this report, and the award of the premiums according to the recommendation therein contained

(Signed) "J. H. Kay,
"Clerk to the Executive Council."

Mr. Duffy then said the Board would now proceed to open the letters accompanying the successful designs, to ascertain to whom the prizes had been awarded. The Executive Council having approved of the determination of the Royal Commission, the Board of Lands and Works will be in a position to pay over the money as soon as it should be applied for.

The hon. gentleman then proceeded to open the letters accompanying the successful designs, when it was found that for architectural designs—the first prize, £300, had been awarded to Messrs. Crouch and Wilson, 51, Swanston-street, Melbourne; second prize, £200, to Mr. A. E. Johnson, 87, Collins-street, Melbourne; and the third prize, £100, to Mr. William Elsden, Sandridge. For plans of arrangement—first prize, £300, to Mr. Edward Rumsey, 30, Queen-street, Melbourne; second prize, £200, to Mr. A. E. Johnson, 87, Collins-street; and the third prize, £100, to Messrs. Weaver and Kemp, Sydney.

Mr. Duffy said he was pleased to find that of the competitors entitled to receive prizes, five of them belonged to Melbourne. The country, he thought, would also be satisfied that one of the prizes had been awarded to competitors resident in another colony, because, if at any future time it be considered desirable to throw open other buildings for competition, this circumstance would be an inducement to architects in other colonies to compete. Such of the unsuccessful competitors as desired to withdraw their plans and letters, could have them, by applying to Mr. Balmain, at the Land and Works Offices. The designs of the successful competitors were of course the property of the Government.

This finished the business, and the few architects present withdrew.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

(From the Illustrated London News, February 27.)

Tulle, white or coloured, embroidered with gold or silver, or with both blended together, is a very favourite material for ball dresses, and it is perfectly fairy-like in effect. Some beautiful trimmings made of gold, silver, and pearls, have been introduced for edging the flounces, or for finishing the double or triple skirts of ball dresses.

The sleeves of dresses adapted for full evening costume are so extremely short, that the arms are almost entirely uncovered. Those ladies who do not wish to conform to this style of sleeves usually wear pagodas of white tulle. These pagodas are very elegant, especially when gathered up in front of the arm by ornaments of rich jewellery or by bouquets of flowers. If the dress be of tulle or of any transparent material, the pagoda sleeves should be in bouillons or puffs; if the dress be of velvet or moire, the sleeves have, above the uppermost puff, a small epaulet of the same material as the dress. If the corsage has a berthe of rich lace, it should fall sufficiently low at the shoulders to cover the short sleeves. With a draped corsage, the sleeve is left entirely uncovered.

A dress recently worn at a very splendid evening assembly was made with four skirts, two of white tulle and two of white satin, disposed alternately. Each skirt was edged with grelots or pendants of gold. The sleeves and front of the corsage were ornamented with bouquets composed of white roses and violets; and the uppermost skirt, which was open on the left side, was fastened by small bouquets of the same flowers. The head-dress was a small diadem of diamonds and pearls; and the necklace and bracelets were of the same costly jewels.

Another elegant evening dress, intended for half-mourning, consists of a skirt of rich lilac satin, covered by a skirt of white tulle bouillonne. The upper skirt is open at intervals, and fastened by bows of lilac ribbon, the edges of each opening being finished by a ruche of narrow blonde. The sleeves consist of very long pagodas of white tulle over short sleeves of lilac satin.

Dresses for the carriage-drive, or for visits after the early part of the day, are usually made of rich silks of brilliant colours, and frequently of velvet—a material at present highly fashionable for a superior style of out-door costume. Black, green, and violet are the favourite colours for velvet dresses. They are frequently made with double skirts, the upper one edged with a trimming of silk of the same colour. This trimming is formed of a strip of silk cut bias way, pinked at the edges, and quilled in the style called by the French *modistes* the plisse a la vielle. It is a curious fact that this favourite trimming has held a place in fashionable costume for the space of two centuries. Quillings of ribbons or ruches of silk are almost constantly employed in some part of female dress. When dismissed from the robe they are adopted in the bonnet, and when discarded from both bonnet and robe they find their place in the mantelet.

The rage for the robe a quilles, or skirt with side trimmings, has suggested the application of fur for that style of ornament. Of course these fur trimmings are suitable only for very cold weather, and are, at any season, better adapted for outdoor than for indoor wear. A robe a quilles, of rich green velvet, with side trimmings of ermine, has recently been made in Paris for a German Princess.

Opera-cloaks of the newest style are made of velvet or satin of bright, showy hues. They are circular in form, and rather small in size. Some are ornamented with rich embroidery, or with passementerie in gold and silver; others are trimmed with narrow bands of swansdown or ermine.

Large velvet cloaks trimmed with fur (a few of which made their appearance at the beginning of the winter) can never become general, owing to their extreme costliness. Several ladies of high fashion have worn bournous cloaks of velvet trimmed with fur. Though somewhat heavy, they are certainly most elegant. They are suitable for riding in an open carriage, or for walking in dry, cold weather. A muff corresponding with the fur trimming of the cloak is indispensable.

On the important question of the expansion of skirts we may offer a few remarks. In extent of circumference and amplitude of fulness there is certainly no sign of diminution. Steel, whalebone, crinoline, and various other materials, have been employed in turn, and, after all, the preference is awarded to a simple muslin skirt, either stiffened by process of manufacture, or starched by the laundress. It is found to be at once supple, graceful, and natural, if the term be admissible in reference to a fashion decidedly at variance with nature. It is, however, unquestionably certain that many ladies of the highest taste and fashion wear four or five skirts of starched muslin, some with and some without flounces. These are found to give the requisite degree of expansion without objectionable stiffness.

New Magistrates.—The Governor-General, with the advice of the Executive Council, has appointed the following gentlemen to be magistrates of the territory and its dependencies:—Sir William Macarthur, of Camden, Knt.; Richard Ryther Steer Bowker, of Newcastle, Esq.

THE IMPRISONED DIRECTORS OF THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.

The six directors, with the general manager, Mr. Cameron, are now undergoing the treatment of first-class misdemeanants in the Queen's Bench Prison. A strong effort, however, is being made in more than one quarter to release them from their captivity. The friends of Mr. Owen are actively ... engaged in getting up a memorial to the ... Home Secretary on his behalf. On the 15th of April the directors will appeal as a body against the recent conviction, in addition to which there will be a special appeal on the part of Mr. H. Brown, on the ground that Lord Campbell did not direct the jury that the defendant was absent from the Board of Directors on the 20th of January, when the balance-sheet was approved and subsequently circulated to the shareholders. Many of the liverymen of the ward of Cheap and members of the Corporation are strenuously engaged in getting up a memorial to Mr. Walpole in favour of Mr. Kennedy. The fact has already been published that Mr. Stapleton's constituency have presented him with an address. The example has been followed by a hundred and one electors of the borough of Tewkesbury; and yesterday, Mr. H. Brown received from that body the following testimonial:—"Dear Sir,—We beg respectfully to tender to you our deep sympathy on occasion of the issue of your late trial, as one of the directors of the ill-fated Royal British Bank; and in testimony of the feeling of respect which we entertain for you we send this testimonial, and hope you will believe us in saying that we earnestly hope you will have good health during your imprisonment, and that to you the time will rapidly pass. We hope again to have the pleasure of seeing you in your native town, the interest and welfare of which we feel assured you have at all times had at heart, and that Tewkesbury will again be your place of residence, where you have nobly considered the wants of the poor, and, as far as possible, alleviated them." (Here follow the signatures.) All the defendants in the Queen's prison are supplied without restriction with the ordinary comforts allowed first-class misdemeanants, but they have to defray the expenditure from their private purses.

BY FAR THE BEST ROAD TO AND FROM SYDNEY AND BALMAIN.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—The readers at Balmain of your excellent newspaper, amongst whom I have the privilege of being a constant one, have been greatly pleased at the new line of road from Sydney to Balmain, for the first time pointed out in your issue of Thursday, the 6th instant, by your sensible correspondent, "A Constant Reader."

Allow me (being a subscriber and a Balmainite,) also to have a small space in your paper, to observe how highly I approve of the project, and that I have also heard very many residents of this locality greatly appreciate the proposal of a pontoon bridge, or fixed bridge, in preference to the floating steam punt.

That such a conveyance as the last mentioned would be expensive and unprofitable I believe; that it would be inconvenient and circuitous I am certain; and I do sincerely trust that the fixed bridge to Adolphus-street may be carried out without delay, as we have in this country for the purpose plenty of the finest timber in the world; and the money requisite ought surely to be forthcoming, when it is considered how large would be the traffic.

In proof of this I pray you to consider, Mr. Editor, the enormous advantage the great numbers of the poorer inhabitants here would have, to be enabled to go so easily to market in the centre of Sydney by night as well as by day; contemplate the great benefit to be annually derived in not being subjected to the expensive, dilatory, and sometimes even dangerous communication by water; look on the other hand at the cheap and easy mode of conveyance which would directly take place by omnibus, and also upon the great convenience which all the residents here would have in common, as respects the ability to get speedily to the proposed railway terminus in Darling Harbour, at the foot of the new bridge, which terminus being so much required by the general community, and half completed as it is already, will surely be opened shortly.

At this time, too, there is plenty of spare capital, and labour is cheap. All the Balmain people would be most happy to see a company formed for carrying out the desirable work now referred to, and so much approved of by us.

I am convinced the bridge would be certain to pay well for the outlay, as very many more passengers would then cross to and from Sydney than now do, and if reference is made to the published present traffic of the Darling Harbour Bridge, there is at once a proof that it would answer, when the population of Pyrmont is comparatively so very much smaller than our inhabitants here at Balmain, and when also the approach would be on nearly a dead level, and unite the centre of Sydney with the centre of Balmain.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
ANOTHER CONSTANT READER.

Balmain, 13th May.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. ALOES HOCK are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased wife, LOUISA. To move from his residence, Willow Tree Hotel, Liverpool and Castlereagh streets, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN CARRUTHERS are invited to attend the FUNERAL of his deceased SON, JOHN, to move from his residence, 207, Crown-street, Surry Hills (one door south of the South Head-road, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.—R. STEWART, undertaker, &c., Pitt-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. ALEXANDER DOULL are respectfully invited to attend his funeral—the procession to move from his late residence, Pine-street, Shepherd's Paddock, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 3 p.m. precisely. RICHARD HANSLOW, undertaker, No. 778, George-street South.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.—Court Ancient City of Lincoln, No. 2000.—The officers and brothers of the above Court, together with officers and brothers of the various Courts, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our late departed brother, ALEXANDER DOULL, to meet at Host Simpson's, Bay-street, Glebe, on THURSDAY, at half-past 2 p.m. By order of the C. R., JOHN W. WERRY, Secretary.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL MONITOR.—No. I. will be ready on SATURDAY, May 29; price One Penny. Twelve closely printed pages of original articles on popular topics. Teachers—Everybody—give your orders early, to prevent disappointment.—39, Parramatta-street.

A GHOST.—This marvellous slide (kindly suggested by Sir David Brewster, K.H.,) when seen in the Stereoscope, presents a perfectly spiritual appearance, and is the most marvellous effect ever produced in photography. Upwards of 100,000 of this extraordinary subject have been sold in London.

THE UNDERSIGNED having received the appointment of Agent to the Australasian Steam Navigation Company at Brisbane and Ipswich, intends early in April to open establishments at each of these places as a General Commission Agent, and begs to solicit the patronage of those connected with the Northern District, and of the mercantile community of the colonies and elsewhere.
GEORGE D. WEBB.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL-ROOM, PARRAMATTA.—The following resolutions were carried at a meeting of the parishioners of St. John's, Parramatta, held in the Schoolroom, May 12, 1858:—

1. Moved by Dr. Greenup, and seconded by J. M. Gould, Esq.,—

"That the schoolhouse of St. John's, and the master's dwelling, are in a very dilapidated state, and unequal to the requirements of the parish."

2. Moved by Dr. Greenup; seconded by G. Langley, Esq., J.P.,—

"That a new school, dry, lofty, and well ventilated, is required for the benefit of the children and the use of the parish."

3. Moved by Dr. Greenup; seconded by J. M. Gould, Esq.,—

"That this meeting, impressed with the necessity of improvement, pledges itself to assist in the erection of a new schoolroom."

4. The Hon. George Forbes, Esq., M.P., moved; Dr. Greenup seconded,—

"That the building be erected upon the present premises."

5. Moved by W. Woolls, Esq.; seconded by George Langley, Esq., J.P.,—

"That a committee be appointed to superintend the erection of the school room and master's dwelling, and to collect funds for the same; and that such committee consist of the following gentlemen,—Dr. Greenup, Messrs. Gould, Harper, S. Jones, Langley, Shackles, Taylor, Williams; the incumbent of the parish being, ex officio, chairman."

Moved by J. M. Gould, Esq.; seconded by J. Taylor, Esq.,—

"That upon a medical certificate from Dr. Rutter being received that the present residence of the master is unhealthy, a fit residence shall be rented for his accommodation; and that a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Gould, Harper, Shackles, and Taylor, be appointed to collect the necessary funds."

ROBT. L. KING, Chairman.

SHEPHERD and CO. have on SALE a superior stock of young Trees and Plants, of all kinds, wholesale and retail. Orders from the interior, and for export, executed with care, punctuality, and despatch. Address, Darling Nursery, Sydney.

BELL'S LIFE.—Correct CARD of the RACES. To be had at the Office, and on the Course.

LIVERPOOL RACES.—BELL'S LIFE CARDS. To be had at the Office, and on the Course.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STEWARDS.—BELL'S LIFE CARD. To be had at the Office, and on the Course.

LIFE OF GENERAL HAVELOCK.—Most Important Notice. Just received per Overland Mail, 1000 copies of the Life of General Havelock, the whole of which must be sold off in three days; price 4s. 6d.

L. SMITH begs to inform the customers of the late firm of Smith and Gardiner, that he has received 1000 copies of the above new work, and that he has had kindly lent the premises lately occupied by Jones and Palmer, 45, King-street (opposite Coutn and Griffiths' drapers), for the especial purpose of selling it, which premises he can keep open a few days only for that purpose.

He would also inform the public, that he is the appointed agent for this book, and as it was shipped per overland mail before it was published in England, he is the only person from whom it can at present be received.

"The name of General Havelock has taken its place upon the permanent race of British heroes. A feeling as general as that which affected the nation at the tidings of his death, was not altogether unknown; it occurred in the cases of Nelson and Sir John Moore, but in the case of Havelock, the sorrow felt for the loss of a great warrior was blended with disappointment that, though known in official circles, his greatness had but recently been made patent to the world, and that he was cut off in the very path that would have led to honours worthy of his renown.—Illustrated News of the World.

ON SALE, Architectural and Engraving Books. Apply to RICHARD DAWSON, Rush and Merrett, Pitt-st.

ON SALE at J. W. WAUGH'S, 490, George-street.—A few copies of the following New Zealand publications, by James Busby, Esq.
Responsible Government, in a letter to Governor Gore Brown, price 1s.
Colonies and Colonization, a lecture, price 1s.
The First Settlers in New Zealand, price 2s. 6d.
Also by the same—A Manual of Plain Directions for Cultivating Vineyards and Making Wine, price 2s. 6d.

MUSICAL SOUVENIR. — Just received, Jullien's Album for 1858, containing a choice selection of new dance and vocal music, beautifully illustrated. C. SANDON, music seller, George-st., next Empire Office.

MR. H. PALING'S Piano and Music Warehouse, 83, Wynyard-square.

NEW DANCE MUSIC.—Just received, per mail, Jullien's and Farmer's Album and Bijou for 1858. JOHNSON and CO.

JUST PUBLISHED—New Song, "I dream of Thee," sung by Madam Sara Flower. JOHNSON and CO.

PIANOFORTE MUSIC, easy and progressive—endless variety—largest stock in the colony. JOHNSON and CO.

SCHOLASTIC.—Mrs. A. M. WEBSTER begs to intimate that her establishment has been removed from Bourke-street to the house and premises opposite to St. Michael's Church, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

The house and grounds attached being spacious and extensive, enable her to receive four boarders and an additional number of day pupils.

Terms:
Boarders—The usual routine of a solid course in English, 50 guineas per annum.
Day Pupils—Ditto ditto, 12 guineas ditto.
Extras:
French—6 guineas per annum.
Music—8 ditto ditto.
Drawing—8 ditto ditto.
Dancing—8 ditto ditto.

EDUCATIONAL. — NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Misses HALL, of Walli House, late Aberglasslyn House, near Maitland, beg to announce that they purpose removing their Educational Establishment for Young Ladies into the vicinity of Sydney, where the pupils will resume their duties after the June vacation. They have secured in the eastern suburbs of the city, not more than a mile and a half from St. James' Church, a first-class family residence very commodious and replete with every comfort. The house stands in its own garden grounds, which are extensive, and from its balconies and verandahs commands richly varied harbour views. They regard the situation and house as the most desirable near Sydney.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. G. K. Rusden, M.A., East Maitland; Rev. Ralph Mansfield, Sydney; John Robertson, Esq., M.P., Yarrundi, Scone; George King, Esq., Sydney; also, to the parents of the young ladies who have finished their education with the Misses Hall.

The domestic comfort of the pupils is ensured by the superintendence of Mrs. Hall.

For prospectus, embracing full particulars, address Walli House, Maitland.

LIVERPOOL.—Kingston House Seminary for Young Ladies, Moore-street, conducted by Mrs. TOOTH.—Mr. F. H. NEEDS, Teacher of Dancing (late of her Majesty's Theatre, London), begs to announce that his Class at the above establishment meets on MONDAYS at 12 o'clock. Instruction in all the new and fashionable dances, including quadrilles, valse, polka, schottische, valse a deux temps, polka mazurka, varsoviana, &c., &c. Private lessons to persons of all ages. For terms, apply to Mrs. TOOTH.

A. B. LAW, Pawnbroker (from J. Carby's), 110, Cumberland-street. Money advanced on every description of property.

D. BUIST and SON'S Pianoforte Warerooms. Pianos Tuned, Repaired, and Removed, 254, George-street.

JOHN KEEP, Wholesale Ironmonger, Barrack-street. Country storekeepers supplied.

MR. J. S. SMYTHE, Dentist, 126, Castlereagh-street North, begs to intimate that in future none but really poor patients will be attended to gratis, and they only between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m. daily, Sundays excepted.

MR. DELOHERY'S Drawing Academy, Tuesday and Friday Evenings, 167, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established in Sydney, 1842), George-street, near Hunter-street.

MISS GIBB, Dress Maker, REMOVED from 91, to 77, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

NOTICE.—All Orders for the Removal of Nightsoil will be promptly and strictly attended to, upon the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, to meet the present times, by applying to the undersigned. HENRY COLEMAN, No. 90 and 92, Liverpool-street, 3 doors from George-street East.

ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY, 243, George-street. Mr. DALTON, late instructor and painter to the Queen.

HAVILAND'S COLLODIOTYPE PORTRAITS, coloured, enamelled, and in case, from five shillings; next Commercial Bank, nearly opposite Post Office.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS.—G. D. HARRISON, bookseller, stationer, &c., from 768, George-street South, to 596, George-street. (Opposite the Central Police Office.)

REMOVAL.—Mr. AITKEN, surgeon, to George-street South, opposite Benevolent Asylum.

REMOVAL.—The Business of J. LUBLIN, Hatter corner of George and Hunter streets, has removed to B. Mountcastle's, 319, George-street.

REMOVAL.—LOUND and GEARY, to No. 1, Jamison-lane.

REMOVAL.—CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO., from 271, Pitt-street, to George-street, next to the Royal Hotel.

REMOVAL of OFFICE.—MARTIN and HILL, George-street, to their Stores, down the gateway.

REMOVAL.—The Office of the undersigned to the Exchange, No. 4, ground floor; entrance from Pitt-street. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

REMOVAL.—ROBERT JONES, tailor, clothier, and hatter, begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his business from Pitt-street to George-street, corner of Hunter-street.

REMOVAL.—WEBB and CO., Milliners and Straw Hat Manufacturers, from 41, King-street, to 261, Pitt-st.

REMOVALS BY SPRING VANS.—Terms for Pianofortes, Furniture, &c., 5s. per hour, or by contract. HURFORD'S Pianoforte Warehouse, Castlereagh-street, near King-street, opposite the Schoolhouse.

SPENCER ASHLIN, Labour Agent, Pitt-street (late Haigh and Ashlin), continues to supply every description of labour for town and country orders. All arrangements made for paying passages and seeing servants off to their destination, will full letter instructions, &c.

Immigrants hired on board the Northern Light, with authority from country correspondents, by S. ASHLIN, labour and commission agent, 139, Pitt-street North (opposite Union Bank), Sydney.

T. AND W. NEILLINGS, Umbrella and Parasol Makers, No. 21, Market-street. Umbrellas and parasols made, covered, and repaired on the shortest notice.

WRITING, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, &c., taught by Mr. BRAGG, 153, Elizabeth-st., near Market-st.

TO LEND, £100 to £2000, upon Sydney freehold property. STENHOUSE and HARDY, Elizabeth-street North.

£10,000 IN SUMS, from £100, to LEND. G. F. BAKER, Pitt and Bridge streets.

£100 to £10,000 to LEND on freehold property. CHARLES H. LONG, broker, 19, Hunter-st

£200,000 to LEND, at 7 per cent. ROBERT FORBES, Esq., 170, Pitt-street.

£150,000 LENT on Farms and City Property. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street.

SEED OATS, Cape Barley, prime Seed Oats, and best Cape Barley. WALKER and SON, York-street.

FOR SALE, a good gig Horse. S. HEBBLEWHITE 292, Pitt-street.

CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE. — Mrs. T. R. COATES, importer of the above description of goods, begs to inform her friends and the ... public generally, that she has just received, ex D... ... of Sutherland and other recent arrivals ... a large and well-selected addition to her former stock, which will now be found to comprise one of the most perfect and extensive assortments ever offered to a Sydney public. A list would be almost superfluous, as it would be difficult to name one article which could not be supplied at her establishment. Parties in search of this class of goods should not fail to call, as they will find the prices to be moderate, and every attention paid to their wishes.

Wholesale buyers would also find it to their advantage to patronise this establishment, as the prices have just been revised and reduced.

Mrs. T. R. C. begs particularly to state that all goods are packed sound, with the utmost despatch and greatest care, by experienced hands.

Please observe the address—Mrs. T. R. COATES, importer of china, glass, and earthenware, 480, late 323, George-street, opposite the Fruit Market.

BISCUIT.—G. WILKIE and CO. have THIS DAY reduced the price of their biscuit as follows:—

Cabin biscuit	... ...	23s per 100 lbs.
Navy ditto	... ...	19s. "
Ship ditto	... ...	17s.

Steam Biscuit Factory, May 12th.

G. HAMILTON has THIS DAY REDUCED HIS PRICES OF BISCUITS, as follows—viz.,

Cabin	... ...	22s.
Pilot	... ...	18s.
Ship	... ...	16s.

300 GALLON WATER CASKS, now landing, on SALE, by WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Exchange.

LAST YEAR'S MAIZE.—For SALE, 300 bushels old Maize. WALKER and SON, York-street.

FOR SALE, by Tender, a SAFETY CAB, secondhand, at HALLEY and CLYDE'S Coach Factory. Tenders will be received until one o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th.

PETERSHAM STATION.—Stone Cottage, with garden attached. Newtown Station—Five-roomed residence, with large garden. Newtown—house and cottages, all at rental to suit the times. Building sites at Petersham, Kingston, and vicinity, on favourable terms of credit, to be SOLD cheap. GEORGE LANGHORNE, Toll-bar, Newtown.

BEST OATEN HAY, ex Fortune, FOR SALE. W. H. S. HINDMARSH, Flour Company's Wharf.

YOUNGER and SON, Furnishing Ironmongers, Importers, Manufacturers, &c., 166, Pitt-street, Sydney.

YOUNGER'S Improved Cooking Apparatus, all sizes, to burn wood, coal, or charcoal.

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YOUNGER and SON, Copper, Iron, and Tin Plate Workers. Orders for the country, and repairs of every description executed at reasonable rates. Stores and Workshops, 166, Pitt-street, Sydney.

DUGONG OIL, a fresh supply of the above valuable Oil, just received; the genuine article to be had only at YOUNGER and SON'S.

TO NURSERYMEN, &c.—100 Orange Trees, £150 Fruit Trees, wanted. G. F. BAKER, Pitt and Bridge streets.

POULTRY.—50 couples for SALE, turkeys, &c. G. F. BAKER, auctioneer, Pitt and Bridge streets.

GROCERY STORES, No. 1, Newtown. — Splendid butters, 2s.; sperm candles, 1s.; best teas, 2s. APPLETON'S.

FOR SALE, at Paddington, a Two-roomed Weather-board Cottage. Apply to No. 4, Wilson's-buildings, Castlereagh-street South.

ABBOTSFORD HOUSE.—To LET, for a term of years, Abbotsford House, near Picton; containing ten rooms, together with detached kitchen, stables, &c., the whole of which have just undergone thorough repair; there is a large garden, and two small paddocks attached; the situation renders it very desirable for a family residence or to a person desirous of keeping a large boarding school this house would be very suitable. Address to the undersigned, at Jarvis Field, Picton. W. R. ANTILL; or, to ROOKE and READE, 123, King-street.

A COTTAGE to LET, at Ashfield, within five minutes walk of the Railway station. Rent, moderate. Apply at Mr. RANDLE'S office, Bligh-street, Sydney.

A HOME.—One or Two Gentlemen can be accommodated with superior Board and Residence, at No. 2, (late 1,) Upper Fort-street. Terms, very low.

APARTMENTS, with BOARD, 149, Bathurst-street East—cottage lately occupied by Mrs. C. Smith.

APARTMENTS in an airy and genteel situation. For cards of address apply to Mr. ELWORTHY, 292, George-street.

A CARD.—Vacancies for a few gentlemen, at Mrs. CAREW'S, corner of Hunter and Castlereagh-sts.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. — Vacancies. Miss DIGAN'S, 186, Prince-street, Church-hill. Terms moderate.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE, for a gentleman (or for two friends), at Pyrmont, near the Bridge, in a pleasant and healthy situation. A boat and horse can be kept. Address F. N., Post Office, Pyrmont.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for a Lady in a respectable family. Address T. V., Herald Office.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, for a gentleman (or for two friends), at Pyrmont, near the Bridge, in a pleasant and healthy situation. A boat and horse can be kept. Address F. N., Post Office, Pyrmont.

BUILDING Allotments on one of the choicest sites of the Grafton Estate, at Waverley, to LET on 99 years' leases, at rentals from one to two Shillings a week per allotment. Apply to ALFRED HUSBARD, carpenter and joiner, Waverley.

BALMAIN EAST.—To LET, a Six-roomed House, near the ferry with water view. Rent low; garden ground, and plenty of water. Apply to E. RAMSAY, grocer and house agent, Balmain.

CLEVELAND-STREET, REDFERN. — To LET, a good House in the above street, at present occupied by George Pownall, Esq. The house consists of eight rooms, and is nearly opposite St Paul's Church. Apply to Mr. H. H. NEWMAN, auctioneer, opposite the Court-house, King-street.

COMFORTABLE Cottages to LET; taxes paid, water laid on. WHITTELL'S Coal Yard, Bathurst-street.

DUGUID and MANSON'S COAL WHARF to LET.—The above extensive property will be Let on Lease for such term as may be agreed upon. Possession to be given on the 24th September next. Further particulars can be obtained by applying to the undersigned. EDWARD FLOOD, 120, Bradly Cottage, Botany-street, Sydney.

DUGUID and MANSON'S Coal Wharf to LET.—The advertisement which has appeared under the above heading, refers only to a small portion of our establishment; we have secured the adjoining large and commodious premises, the A. A. Company's Wharf, which we have occupied for some time, and where we intend to carry on our business after the 24th September, when our lease of Flood's Wharf expires. DUGUID and MANSON.

DUCK RIVER FARMS, Parramatta Road.—The land belonging to the undersigned being now surveyed and divided into 20 acre farms; the same will be LET on lease, for such time as may be agreed on. For particulars, apply to B. DARLEY, Patent Slip Wharf.

FARM to LET, containing 400 acres of Cultivation Land, 30 of which are cleared and fenced, with good stone cottage. This farm is three-quarters of a mile from the Manly Beach Hotel. For particulars apply to B. DARLEY, Patent Slip Wharf.

LEICHHARDT LODGE.—To LET, for a term of years, the House and Land known as Leichhardt Lodge, near the Newtown Tollbar, and within a mile of the city. The house having been built expressly for the occupation of the proprietor, is fitted with every domestic requisite, with garden, paddocks, coach-house, stabling, piggery, &c.; the fruit-trees recently pruned, and the garden stocked with every kind of vegetables in season. There is also a superabundant supply of the finest water; and the undersigned would be happy to treat for a fine stock of poultry, milch cow, &c., &c. N. B.—Will be to LET immediately the present repairs are completed. For further particulars apply to W. H. ALDIS, George-street.

OFFICES TO LET.—The First and Second Floors of the House, 6, Macquarie place, at present in the occupation of the undersigned, are proposed to be LET as Offices. On application, all particulars can be ascertained. MOLISON and BLACK.

OFFICES to LET, First-floor, No. 392, George-street, lately occupied by the Building Societies and Cemetery Company. Apply to Messrs. SANDS and KENNY, 392, George-street.

SUPERIOR BOARD and RESIDENCE, for a single Gentleman. For cards of address apply to Mr. MADER, stationer, George-street.

SUPERIOR APARTMENTS vacant, with sitting-room and board, if required.—7, Jamison-street.

TO SOLICITORS and BARRISTERS.—TO LET, spacious Offices, Criterion Buildings, at the corner of King and Castlereagh streets. Apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, corner of George and Jamison streets.

TO BARRISTERS, &c.—A large front Parlour to LET, as an office, with a Furnished Bedroom, and partial board, in a delightful situation in Macquarie-street, near the Council Chambers, for two guineas per week. Address A. B. C., Herald Office.

TO LET, at Sheriff's Garden, near Hyde Park, a good Six-roomed House, with detached kitchen and servant's room. Cheap.

TO LET, a comfortable House, in York-place, York-street, with four rooms, water laid on, back entrance, &c. Apply to Mr. EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

TO LET, a large eight-roomed House, with outbuildings, &c., situate in Elizabeth-terrace, Upper William-street. Apply to CHARLES SCOTT, and CO., opposite Royal Hotel, George-street.

TO LET, the House and premises belonging to the undersigned, situated in Victoria-terrace, in the occupation of Alexander Stuart, Esq. The house contains eight lofty rooms, with extensive cellarage, long verandah, &c.; and in detached buildings are spare bedrooms, laundry, kitchen, servant's room, storeroom, coach-house, stabling, &c. Water laid on. Possession can be had at an early date. HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf.

TO LET, No. 23, Morrison-place, Lower Fort-street. Apply to A. HOSKING, 165, George-street.

TO LET, a House in Bay-street, Glebe, better known as the Sir Charles Napier Hotel, containing (10) ten rooms, well suited for a lodging-house. Also, a small Shop, adjoining; rent of both very moderate. Apply to G. F. BAKER, auctioneer, &c., Pitt and Bridge streets.

TO LET, a 4-roomed House, in Pitt-street; rent 12s. 6d. a week. Mrs. ELLARD, No. 191, William-street.

TO LET, Two stone-built Cottages in Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, Nos. 121 and 129; water laid on; taxes paid. Rent, one guinea per week. Enquire of Mrs. WATSON, No. 125.

TO LET, at Camperdown, a Verandah Cottage, containing 5 rooms and an out-door kitchen; a large yard and good well of water. Apply at the Governor Bourke, Camperdown; or the Ship Inn, Gloucester-street, Sydney.

TO LET, an Office on the ground floor. Apply, 30, Bridge-street.

TO LET.—Large Drawing-room, one or two Bedrooms, furnished or not. 19, Bay-st., Woolloomooloo, Domain.

TO LET, for Offices, the first floor of a house, consisting of four rooms, with water laid on, in Pitt-street, convenient to King-street. For particulars, apply to THOMAS HOBBS, 160, Pitt-street North.

TIVOLI COTTAGE to LET, Paddington, containing six rooms; with coach-house, stables, &c., suitable for a small family. In the front of the cottage is a capital flower garden; in the rear a good yard, and a large kitchen garden. Immediate occupation can be given, and further particulars ascertained on application to ALFRED FAIRFAX, George-street, near the Royal Hotel.

TO LET, in Kent-street South, a Cottage, containing five rooms, with large yard at the back, water laid on, situated between Kent and Druitt streets. Immediate possession can be had. Apply to Messrs. L. and S. SAMUEL, 181, Pitt-street North.

TO LET, the Stores, occupied by S. Butts, Esq., opposite the Cathedral, George-street. JOSEPH SIMMONS, Jun., 14, Hunter-street.

TO LET, in Pitt-street North, next to Mort's-buildings the splendid Offices and Residence at present occupied by Messrs. Brenan and Russell, consisting of twelve rooms, with bath room, closets, kitchen, stabling, &c., and every requisite for a first-class residence and offices. Possession can be had on the 1st June next. Apply to Messrs. L. and S. SAMUEL, 181, Pitt-street North.

TO LET, those commodious Premises, situate in Castlereagh-street North, adjoining Messrs. Holden and M'Carthy's, consisting of business offices, dwelling-house, kitchen, laundry, cellars, servants' apartments, stabling, extensive stores, and large yard. For keys to view and particulars apply to W. M. CLARKE, No. 13, Wentworth-place.

TO LET the House in Bridge-street, lately occupied by Schlostein and Co. Apply at the office of NORTON, SON, and BARKER, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, in the Hunter River district, a good Store stock, low. Address Box 224, Paterson Post Office.

TO BE LET, a House, delightfully situated on the Point Piper Road. ALLAN and NORTON, 90, Clarence-st.

TO LET, the House, in Cumberland-street, lately occupied by John Rich, Esq., containing 12 rooms; rent, £150. Apply to Mr. BILLYARD, Crown Law Offices, Macquarie-street, Sydney.

TO LET, at Paddington, Victoria Cottage, fronting Gipps-street, lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Agnew, containing six large rooms, large kitchen with Russell's cooking stove, enclosed yard, stable, &c., &c.; garden in front. Rent low. For key, apply to Mr. M'COY, grocer, opposite the barrack gate.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the House No 195, Macquarie-street North, opposite the Bourke Statue. It contains a suite of dining and drawing rooms, 7 airy bedrooms, wine cellar, kitchen, coach-house, 2-stall stable, large paved yard, water laid on, and every other conceivable convenience. Apply to Mr. T. MAC CULLOCH, 24, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, for a term of three years, St. John's Tavern, Newtown Road, now in full trade, and doing a good business. Apply on the premises, or to R. P. RICHARDSON, corner of George and Jamison streets.

TO LET, those first-class Premises, situate in New Pitt-street, near the Exchange, lately occupied by Messrs. Sichel and Co. For particulars, apply to G. BLOXSOME, jun., Esq., 57, Pitt-street.

TO PUBLICANS, &c.—TO LET, the premises known as the CUSTOM HOUSE HOTEL, in Macquarie-place. This is a fine site for a mercantile establishment, having a very large yard at the rear, with good access to New Pitt-street, &c. Any alterations or additions will be made to accommodate a respectable tenant.

TO LET, House, 5 rooms, 11s. a week. Apply to Mr. BAXEY, grocer, Bay-street, Glebe.

TO LET, a House, No. 1, Downshire-street, Fort-street. Apply to Mr. GEORGE H. BODE, next door.

TO LET, at North Shore, a genteel Verandah Cottage, of four rooms, detached kitchen, and servant's room; wash and fowl house, good well, flower garden, and small paddock, securely fenced. J. WHEELER.

TO LET, with immediate possession, that spacious Dwelling, situated at No. 1, Wynyard-square, and at present occupied by the undersigned. The dwelling contains sixteen large and lofty rooms, bath-room, patent closets, and every convenience. These premises are well adapted for either a family hotel, or private residence. On view any day, from 11 to 1 o'clock. For further particulars apply to ISAAC LEVEY, 1, Wynyard-square.

TO LET, a House in Elizabeth-street, water laid on. ROWLEY, HOLDSWORTH, and GARRETT, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, a large two-story House and attics, containing eight rooms and kitchen, with water laid on; it is fitted with counter, shelves, and barfittings, well adapted for a public-house or other general business; rent moderate. Apply at the Currency Lass, George-street South.

TO LET, a stone Store at the Circular Quay. Apply to JOY and CO.

TO LET, and may be entered immediately, a House, containing twelve rooms, situated in a healthy part, having an extensive view of the harbour. Apply to J. B. VILES, Kent-street, near Gas-lane.

TO LET, a Cottage, within two minutes' walk of the Newtown Railway Station. Apply at Mr. RANDLE'S Office, Bligh-street, Sydney.

TO LET, at a very moderate rent, peculiarly adapted for offices, the First Floor of a house in the best part of George-street. Apply to DAYRELL and CO., Apothecaries Hall, opposite the Cathedral, Sydney.

TO LET, a Cottage, in Elizabeth-street, Paddington, containing two rooms, with detached kitchen, and good well of water. Rent, moderate. Apply to S. DICKSON, 505, late 352, Brickfield-hill.

TO LET, a comfortable snug Cottage, situate on Avon, Darling Point; rent, moderate, with immediate possession. Apply to Mr. M. CASTLE, 180, Pitt-street North; or at the office of Mr. HOSKING.

TO LET, at Newtown, adjoining the residence of the undersigned, a commodious Cottage, containing six rooms, with detached kitchen and servants' room; store, coach-house, stable, hayloft, and small paddock, and also well of good water. Apply on the premises; or to G. W. GRAHAM, 6, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney.

TO PUBLICANS and others.—To be DISPOSED OF, by private bargain, the Lease, License, Goodwill, and Fixtures of the Steamboat Inn, Kent-street. This house is doing an excellent business, the rent is moderate, and being in a good situation, is a chance rarely to be met with. Terms and all other particulars on application to Mrs. DAVIDSON, 98, Kent-street.

UNFURNISHED.—A commodious Sitting and Bedroom, first-floor, in a private family. 234, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED TO LET, a Room; use of kitchen and water laid on; 5s. Apply 60, Forbes-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, to LET, a Bedroom, furnished or unfurnished. Board, or partial board, optional. Terms moderate. 60, Forbes-street.

WHARF STORES, King-street.—TO LET, at a reduced rent, the Stores, with wharf, at the foot of King-street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. Armitage and Co. Apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, corner of George and Jamison streets.

WATER FRONTAGE, BALMAIN.—To LET, a new stone-built Villa, delightfully situated at Pigtree Point, containing six rooms, kitchen, &c., with stable, coach-house, and 1½ acres land, tastefully laid out. Apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, at the sale Rooms, George-street, corner of Jamison-street.

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